BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription:

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Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1853.....NO. 44.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8-9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MURRAY & GRANT,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
April 20th, 1853. 33-3m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
219-tf

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. P. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25-7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21-7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30-7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

VARIETY STOVE WAREHOUSE.
BARTLETT BENT, Jr.
Manufacturer and Dealer in the most Approved STOVES, RANGES,
Farmers' Boilers, Ship Caboses, Gas Ovens,
Charcoal and Hard Coal Furnaces, Oven Fronts, &c.
Iron Castings generally.
238 Water Street, New-York.
April 29, 1853 34-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florentes, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and know in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1852 1-12m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 132 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited
HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House.) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with one continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art, that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1858 40-tf

$50 REWARD.
I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of DENNIS, bought last February of Mr. Newton Morgan. I will further give $100 for such evidence as will enable me to convict any white man of harboring said negro. Dennis, about six weeks ago, was captured in the woods, and has now absconded a second time. He is a tall, slender, black, about 25 years old, has a wife at Mr. George Taylor's at Long Creek Bridge; and is a cooper and turpentine hand. G. J. McREE.
May 26, 1853 226-6t—39-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and superior style.
Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine boxes, 6,000 of which are new.
The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.
A. J. TROY.
Bladen county, June 3d, 1853 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 12th inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOES, CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY,
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Bitters;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neat est and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	6-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Kentucky Jeans;	White Linen Drill;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Tally Velvets;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
Marseilles Vestings;	Large supply Looking Glasses
California stripes & cottonades	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge, Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
do. col'd do. do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Plain and fancy do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Green and blue Boraige;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Fig'd and plain do.	Swiss Trimming;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Superfine Armenian do.	Jaconet do. do;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
Silk do. do.	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
French Habit Collars, worked	Plaid and Striped do.;
do. morning do. [fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Hose;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Col'd " " do.	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do
Cotton " " do.	Misses and children's Shoes.—
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bars Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-23-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters of Administration, on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edward St. George deceased, at the June Term 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session for the County of New Hanover: Hereby notify all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment, and such persons as have claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in law of their recovery.
June 18, 1853—42-6t D. S. SAUNDERS, Adm.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!!
GOODS AT AUCTION!
IN ELIZABETHTOWN, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, we will offer at Public Action, the remaining portion of our Stock of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, CASTINGS, &c.
All amounts under Ten Dollars, cash; above Ten and under Twenty-five, three months; and over Twenty-five, six months credit.
We are determined to sell;—come one, come all, and bargains buy. J. M. WOOTEN & CO.
Elizabethtown, N. C., June 11, 1853 42-tf

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in Summerville, on Thursday, 21st July, 1853.
H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Trea.
June 24, 1853 42-tm

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Trea.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest young mules ever raised in Kentuckey, at Egypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.
The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the mammoth and warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that it is the finest lot of mules that has ever been drove to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret any thing except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.
R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.,
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do., and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
June 24, '53.—42-3t] H. T. WILSON.
☞ Commercial, Wilmington; Observer, Fayetteville, and Standard, Raleigh, copy 2t and send bills to this office.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having, at June Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, qualified as administratrix on the Estate of Isham Armstrong, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. MARY ARMSTRONG, Ad'x.
June 14, 1853 41-1m

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his place, lying five miles west of Jacksonville, Onslow County, and about 4 miles from New River, containing 640 Acres, more or less, and consisting of good Turpentine and Farming lands. The improvements comprise a new Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-Buildings, &c. The place is well watered and healthy. It will be sold on a credit for good notes with appoved security. Apply to
May 19, 1853—37-3m WILLIAM E. SHIVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Philadelphia.
CAPT. CHAS. H. MILLER, having leased this well-known establishment and refurnished it in modern style, would inform the public, that they will find the accommodations of a very superior character in every respect.
Capt. Miller's reputation as a host is well known everywhere, and he is determined it shall lose nothing by his future efforts. The highest degree of satisfaction guaranted to all who may favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, May 2, 1853 37-3m

PREMIUM IRON PIANO-FORTES.
THESE instruments possess many advantages over those made of wood, and are from 20 to 25 per cent. less in price for the same patterns.
They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any climate.
The undersigned continue to manufacture Piano-fortes in rosewood case, from $235 to $800.
Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTICLE in the Music line.
Sheet Music sent by Mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square,
April 29th, '53.—[34-3m] NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, of commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN,
SETH DAVIS, } Adm'rs.
December 6, 1852 15-tf

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO USE STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER,
AND DESIRE SAFETY AND GREAT ECONOMY.
AN opportunity is now offered to all whom it may concern, to secure the exclusive right of manufacturing, using and vending, in States and Counties, IRVING'S CIRCULATING SAFETY STEAM BOILER, for Stationary Engines, Locomotives, Marine Engines, on River, Lake and Ocean Steamers, &c. The advantages of this Boiler over all others now in use, are,
1. ENTIRE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION, being no more liable to explode than an open chaldron.
2. Less than ONE THIRD the amount of fuel is required to generate the steam obtained by other boilers of the same power.
3. The cost of construction is REDUCED ONE-HALF.
4. They occupy but ONE-THIRD the space of other boilers, and may be applied to any engine now in use.
5. The expense of Furnace Grates will be incalculably lessened by the small amount of fuel required, and the manner of using it.
The Company GUARANTEE the reality of the above advantages. Their conclusions are based on PRACTICAL RESULTS, many of these Boilers being now in use in and about this city. The inventor has but just succeeded, after years of application, in bringing this valuable invention before the public. It stands alone and independent in its merits, and if it has the qualities claimed, which are undeniable, the public will at once acknowledge its superiority over any other motive power.
Terms of sale made known on application at the office of the "IRVING STEAM BOILER COMPANY," corner of Broadway and Park-place, New York, over the New Broadway Bank.
Circulars containing terms of sale, &c., will be forwarded by mail if required, address as above.
April 15, 1853. 39-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000 superior box of superfine Havana Segars of La Juventud, for the trade. Any dealer wishing such segars would find it to their interest to call on the subscriber, who is now in store.
WILKINSON & ESLER.
July 1.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Pons & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000	"	"	Extra;
5,000	"	"	No. 1;
500	"	Chrome Green, in Oil;
100	"	Yellow, "
500	"	Yellow Ochre, "
500	"	Spanish Brown, "
500	"	Venetian Red, "

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale; Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlitz Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

AMONG the many articles recommended for promoting a luxuriant and beautiful growth of the human hair, cleansing the head from Dandruff and its natural impurities, nothing has ever been discovered to compete with the virtues of the incontested—the incontestible KATHAIRON, either as a TOILET PREPARATION in its softening and fragrant character, or to preserve and resuscitate fallen hair upon GREY and BALD HEADS. The Kathairon neutralises the effect of disease, climate and old age, which so often cause the hair to fall off and turn grey.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing an article to cleanse, soften, curl and beautify their hair, should be particular and enquire for LYON'S KATHAIRON.
It is sold by all Dealers throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean, in large bottles for 25 cents.
Sold in Wilmington by C. DuPRE and W. H. LIPPITT.
January 7, 1853 18

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger.
NOTHING need be said to command the attention of the public to this article when convinced that it is PURE and *unadulterated*. Medical men, or those seeking a harmless beverage to destroy the unwholesome effects of brackish and turbid water, can rely upon its genuine character, and it is also extensively used for culinary purposes, in flavoring cakes, preserves, &c. To the afflicted with Dyspepsia, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, Dizziness, General Prostration, &c., nothing has ever been prescribed with equal effect.
Manufactured by E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, 161 Broadway New York.
Inquire for LYON'S PURE GINGER. Sold by reputable Druggists throughout the world
☞ W. H. LIPPITT and C. DuPRE Wilmington, N. C., agents as above.
Jan. 7, 1852. 18

GOOD MEDICINES!!
STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT
IS confidently recommended to invalids, as UNSURPASSED by any known preparation, for the cure of COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and other forms of Common Colds, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, in an early stage, and for the relief of the patient even in advanced stages of that fatal disease.
It combines in a scientific manner remedies of long esteemed value, with others of more recent discovery, and besides its soothing and tonic qualities, acts through the skin gently, and with great efficacy for the cure of this class of diseases.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL!
Is a pleasant mixittre, compotinded in agreement with the rules of Pharmacy, of therapetitic agents, long known and celebrated for their peculiar efficacy in curing DIARRHŒA, and similar affections of the system. In its actions it ALLAYS NAUSEA and produces a healthy action of the LIVER, thus removing the cause at the same time that it cures the disease.
The valuable Medicines above named have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed They are offered to the Country Practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend upon, as prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious Physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the City Physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmacentist.
See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the Medicines for sale, containing recommendation from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy, Love, &c.
Doct. S. B. Martin, says "I do not hesitate to recommend your *Diarrhœa Cordial* and *Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*," &c.
Doct. John Addison, says "It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of the extraordinary efficacy of your Diarrhœa Cordial," &c.; and of the Expectorant, "I have no hesitation in recommending it, as a most valuable medicine," &c.
Doct. R. A. Payne, says he has used the Diarrhœa Cordial in his practice "with the happiest effect, and thinks it one of the most convenient and efficient combinations ever offered to our profession."
Doct. L. D. Handy, writes, "I have administered your Anodyne Expectorant, in several cases of Bronchial affection, with the most happy result, and from a knowledge of its admirable effects, can with the greatest confidence recommend it," &c.
Doct. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few week done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.
Sixteen of the best Apothecaries and Pharmaceutists in the City of Baltimore, write "We are satisfied the preparations known as Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial are medicines of great value and very efficient for the relief and cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up,, and we take pleastre in recommending them."
☞ E. H. STABLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore Proprietors.
☞ For sale by Druggists generally, and by C. DuPRE, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.
December 24, 1852 6m

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Nettleagle, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galls Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the sorness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or breast. J. PUNNING.
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Strains, of Galls in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.
J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 10 Wall street,
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 74 Broadway
FULLEN, VIRGIL & CO.'S 16 Wall street,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S 19 Wall street.
Dover, N. H., Jan. 29, 1853
Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I had a valuable horse that about three weeks since was wounded severely in his thigh, with a sharp hook, opening a gash three inches in length and an inch or more deep. I tried various articles to heal it, but inflamation getting into it caused large quantities of matter to collect, and the limb was quite stiff. A friend of mine asked me if I had tried the Mustang Liniment to which I replied in the negative, but thinking it might do some good, was induced to try it. I had only used one half bottle when the inflamation began to be removed and the wound to heal. Now it is entirely healed and the hair is growing over the wound, making it look as well as

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

☞The Editor of the Journal left home last Wednesday for the Western part of North Carolina. He will be absent some fifteen days.

Our Facilities for Job Printing.

We have lately made material additions to our already extensive Jobbing Department, both as to materials and workmen, (all of which is always under the supervision of one of the proprietors) and all persons desirous of obtaining neat work, at short notice, and at cheap rates for cash, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

One of the proprietors of the Journal has but recently returned from the North, where he selected the best of materials to enable us to execute every description of Job Printing in the neatest possible style, and with the quickest dispatch.

A portion of our new materials are now on the way, and will be here in a few days. The remainder will be shipped as soon as the manufacturers can get them ready.

The Celebration last Monday.

The fourth of July, 1853, passed off in Wilmington as fourths of July usually do, only a little more so, the presence of two fine military companies at the line of the procession being one of its most pleasing features. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the oration was delivered, was more than usually crowded, and of that crowd none who listened to the well-delivered and able oration of Mr. Cowan would willingly have been absent. It was really an occasion of pleasure to all, and, so far as the exercises at the Church were concerned, of disappointment to none. After the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Church, the companies marched down to Market street, the Light Infantry escorting the German Volunteers to the Steamer Spray, chartered by them for an excursion down the River, and the Volunteers returning the courtesy by running up opposite the Railroad Wharf and saluting the Infantry on their starting for Rocky Point, on the Railroad. The cordial and friendly exchange of courtesies between the companies was the theme of general remark and approval.

The usual ringing of bells, firing of cannon, etc., took place with less than the usual number of accidents; indeed, we have heard of none of any consequence. Few persons were apparently under the influence of liquor, and still fewer could be called drunk. A little sprinkling of rain about nine o'clock in the morning laid the dust and made the day more pleasant, although very hot.

THUNDER STORM—HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Last Tuesday, about 12 M., a heavy thunder storm passed over this place. The dwellings belonging to Mr. D. J. Gilbert and Mr. George Gadsby, in the old field part of the town, were struck by lightning. The first was set on fire and entirely consumed, together with a portion of his furniture. Mr. Gadsby's chimney was considerably injured, and Mr. Gadsby, his son and sister stunned, but not seriously injured. We learn that Mr. Gilbert's house was insured for $1,200. In the afternoon and last night we had considerable rain, which was very much needed.

☞We learn from the Raleigh Standard of the 2d inst., that no Convention was held in that city on Thursday the 30th ult. Delegates were in attendance only from Johnston and Wake. The Johnston delegates nominated A. M. Lewis, Esq., of Franklin, as a suitable candidate to be supported by the Democracy of Johnston, and recommended him to the Democracy of the District generally.

WRONG AGAIN.—As usual, the Fayetteville Observer, either through ignorance or design, mistakes or misstates our position toward Mr. Leak. It says: "A violent quarrel is raging between Mr. Leak, on the stump, and the editor of the Wilmington Journal, in his paper." This is not so. There is *no* quarrel so far as we are concerned; we act simply on the defensive, endeavoring to guard our own position and the principles of our party against the attacks of Mr. Leak. There are some other little matters in the Observer's article which we have not time to attend to now, so they must pass for the present.

New Notions.

A man out West is getting up a new style of hogs. He thinks that, by giving them pewter with their corn, he can raise pig lead from them. Time must determine the value of this new invention. The raising of canary birds from the seed has not been as successful as might have been expected. Disappointment is the lot of man, and we think Conrad's List acted foolishly last week. He went from Pittsburg to Indianapolis to get married, but finding his intended engaged to another, procured a rope and hung himself. We do not feel authorized to recommend the practice for general adoption.

Here is an old notion, but it appears to be so nearly true that we give it now for what it is worth.—The remark was made long ago, by one whose experience taught him the unpleasant lesson, viz: "Frederick II, of Prussia, who used to say that, for every appointment he conferred he made ninety-nine enemies and one ungrateful friend." All who have offices in their gift will sympathise with the sentiment.

Dates from St. Thomas to the 20th ult., received at New York, state that the yellow fever was raging fearfully on the island, it being far more disastrous than last fall. There are several American vessels in port that have lost officers and crews entire. There are at this time 30 seamen in the hospital, and the deaths number from 4 to 6 per day. The ship Flying Arrow had lost three of her passengers and four seamen, by yellow fever.

POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.—Our Postmaster requests us to state that the new Post Office Envelopes, with the stamps upon them, have been received, and may be had at the Post Office.

DEARTH OF NEWS.—We find scarcely an item of news stirring. Our exchanges are as dry as a chip. Our writing Editor is absent, and we feel as if we were in a tig-ht place, for a leader.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS RECEIVED.—The American Farmer for July, has come to hand. Also, the "Southern Cultivator." The first is printed in Baltimore, by SAMUEL SANDS, at $1 per annum. The Cultivator is published at Augusta, Geo., at $1 per annum. Either of these periodicals are fully worth the subscription price, and deserve to be well patronized by the farmers of our State.

Advices from Turks Island state that the rains had destroyed an immense quantity of salt, causing a scarcity. The article was selling at 15 cents.

FATAL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—As the steamer New World was about leaving her dock at New York on the morning of the 1st inst., one of her boilers exploded with a terrible concussion.—Five of the crew were killed instantly and two others were reported to be mortally wounded.

A Barber-us Pun.

It don't require a man to be a politician to know that all mankind are more or less selfish. For our own part, we own up to the soft impeachment. It is even so. We like to get shaved in a reasonable time, without waiting as long for the honor of an interview with him of the razor, as though he were a cabinet officer whom we were besieging for an office; and for this very reason, we have even unto the present day forborne from calling public attention to Mr. Myers' place, in the Herald Building, almost fronting the Cape Fear Bank. We were afraid that if everybody found out how nicely things were fitted up, and done up, there would be such a rush of hard featured men like Burr, of the Herald, that the edge would be worn off all the razors, and good looking people like the Journal-men have no chance. However, Myers has now got assistance, and can shave like a good fellow all that choose to come; and he can shampoo—why it should be called *sham*, we can't say. It seems to us a hard reality, but it cleans your knowledge-box, and we don't know exactly what he can't do; but certainly he can do anything in his line well, and ought to be patronized—*Viva la Barbier*—not of Seville, but of Wilmington.

☞The New Hampshire Legislature has passed a series of resolutions endorsing the National Administration; pledging the hearty support of the State, declaring it the duty of the Government to protect the fisheries; and setting forth that the acquisition of Canada and Cuba are important to the development of American liberty.

☞The ladies of Raleigh have presented Dr. Wm. Collins, President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, with a beautiful silver goblet.

☞The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic Convention recently held in Burlington, Vermont:

"*Resolved*, That we cherish with unabated ardor the principles of the great republican party of the Union, which, by reducing its theories to successful and approved practice, and by establishing its leading measures as permanent and popular institutions of government, has signally enhanced the growth, grandeur and prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the doctrines set forth in the President's inaugural address, as eminently sound, judicious and democratic; and that he has thus far administered the government in accordance with those principles, and in a manner to challenge the respect of the American people, and justify the confidence of the democratic party.

Resolved, That opposing the narrow and timid policy, which, had it prevailed, would have limited the United States of America to the territory of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the 'Providence Plantations,' the democratic party has wisely favored the enlargement of the domain of freedom, and that we are in favor of the acquisition of any territory on this continent or the islands adjacent thereto, whenever it can be done consistently with the rights of other nations, and the honor of our own."

☞The President has accepted an invitation to be present at the opening of the New York Crystal Palace.

☞The Fourth seems to have been generally celebrated throughout the country.

SUPREME COURT.—Several opinions have been delivered by this tribunal, now in session at Raleigh. Among them we find the following:

In McKay v. Flowers, from Brunswick, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Stramburgh v. Hickman, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Jessup v. Jessup, in equity, from Cumberland. Also, in State v. McIntyre, declaring that there is no error.

In the State v. Casey, from Wayne, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in State v. Revills, from Robeson, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Fuller v. McMillan, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We've been thinking. We have had numerous thoughts. We have said little, but thought the more. Permit us to give you a few of our thoughts: we shall charge you nothing for them.

WE THOUGHT:

1st—That we are not, and have not been office seekers; and that if we had been, and found ourselves on the list of the dis-"appointments," we should not fight the Democracy of the District in consequence of it.

2d—That the Baltimore platform of principles is good enough for us; and that we doubt the soundness of any Democrat that they are not good enough for.

3d—That we adhere to the old and true Democratic view, respecting the public lands; and that the States cannot take away anything they have given to the General Government, *as their agent*, and for specific purposes, without returning, in some shape, an *equivalent*, to be devoted to the same specific purposes.

4th—That there is the same difference between the distribution of the *proceeds* of the public lands, and the public lands themselves, that there is between "Heads I win" and "tails you lose;" or between six and a half-dozen.

5th—That we have undiminished confidence in the Hon. W. S. Ashe: That we find his nomination sanctioned by the cordial approbation of his course in Congress, by a large majority of his constituents, and that we believe his nomination will be ratified at the polls in August.

6th—That Mr. Ashe is a whole Democrat, and Mr. Leak a very equivocal *part* of a one; and that we always go the *whole*, or none.

7th—That when Mr. Leak boasts of having been the President of a Democratic Electoral College, he reminds us of how much propriety there would have been in *Judas* boasting about *having been* "one of the twelve."

8th—That Mr. Leak lays great stress upon *having been* a Democrat *once*; and that we prefer the constant *still ares* to the fickle *has beens*.

9th—That Mr. Leak agrees with the Democrats upon all but the land question; and so indeed do all the Southern Whigs.

10th—That the only difference between Southern Whigs and the Democrats, is *that* upon the land question; and that upon *it*, Mr. Leak agrees with the Whigs, and *not* with the Democrats.

11th—That Mr. Leak is trying to break Mr. Ashe's head with a Whig stick; and that we shall not encourage him, either by our smiles or our votes.

12th—That when Mr. Leak says he "baits his hook to catch all sorts of fish," we are reminded that the Whigs have been baiting their hooks with the *same* kind of bait for a *long* time, but caught no fish; We are afraid he will go home with "fisherman's luck," which we need not repeat here.

13th—That viewing Mr. Ashe as the choice of his party, and loving him for the amiable traits of his heart, and admiring him for his able and *consistent* Democratic course, we shall attend the polls, and cheerfully, as in times past, give him our hearty support. DEMOCRACY OF THE 3D DISTRICT.

Mexico.

The following is an extract of a letter from Monterey Mexico, to a gentleman in New York city, dated May 29, 1853:

We are in the midst of very dull times, and I fear worse are coming.

The present government is down on all that comes from the United States. We shall experience unpleasant times in Monterey, under the government of General Ampudia, who has been appointed commandant general and Governor of the State of New Leon. You are aware that he is no friend to anything American.

He is celebrated for having made the best time on record from Palo Alto to Matamoras. He it was who during the war, beheaded one of his countrymen, and boiled the head in oil. He is a very refined savage, and a fit tool to do the work of his master.

Do not be surprised to see me one of these days, for I expect he will banish me from this place on his arrival. However, I hope he will not send me further into the interior, as he did when General Taylor was on his way to Monterey. The dictator seems determined to kick up a row. Clemency is thrown away on such men as hold this country in bondage. Of this fact every schoolboy in your country must be convinced. The sooner "manifest destiny" is made manifest to these people, the better for them and the whole civilized world.

The number of emigrants who arrived at New York during the month of June was 47,895, in 458 vessels. From England and Ireland there were 23,192.

Destructive Hail Storm.

A terrific hail storm passed over Northumberland, Pa., on 1st inst., extending some five miles in width. Nearly every farmer lost almost his entire harvest. Fruits of all kinds suffered much. Several thousand window lights were broken. In some buildings as high as 200 were destroyed. Hail stones measuring 7¾ inches in circumference were picked up on the street. The extent of the damage was not known.

Accounts from New York state that the hail storm in that city was most destructive. The hail stones, or pieces of ice, as they are represented, were of extraordinary size, and clattered down upon the roofs of the houses like a shower of brickbats. It is said the shipyard of Mr. Thomas Collyer, at the Dry Dock, was covered with irregularly shaped pieces of ice, or large clusters of hailstones. Several of them were measured, one of which was 6¼ inches in circumference, another 7 inches, and a third measured 3 inches long and 2 inches thick. The inhabitants of a house in Waverley place were startled by a solid body falling in the front yard, and on proceeding there found a number of pieces of ice, which appeared to have been originally one piece broken by the fall. When together they would weigh about two pounds. The garden at the back of the house had also a large number of pieces of ice scattered over it, and a skylight at the top of the house was smashed by the hailstones. A piece of ice fell on the pavement before a gentleman's window, of the size of a man's fist, followed by one much larger, which, however, broke into fragments when it struck the ground.—The force of the hail stones broke several skylights, and after the ice-balls had lain for some time, and were considerably dissolved, a hatfull could be taken up, averaging the size of hens' eggs. The Commercial says:

The grandest exhibition that will ever be seen and heard in the place, we witnessed at the Crystal Palace. About ten minutes after the storm burst, the most terrific hailstones we ever saw began to rattle like discharges of musketry upon the tin roof and glass sides. Some of the masses of ice were as large as hens' eggs. There were probably a thousand excited workmen in the building, and a good many exhibitors and visitors, among whom were some twenty ladies. A portion of the frame work of the addition next to 42d street went down with a terrible crash, and a part of the brick wall of the engine house on the opposite side of the street, was blown over, crushing two or three shanties, fortunately without any other injury than driving the occupants out into the storm.

One of the editors of the Tribune, who happened to be in the vicinity, and took refuge in the building during the storm, says:

We had scarcely passed the northern entrance and reached the gallery by the nearest flight of steps, when the torrent (it was not rain, but an avalanche of water—struck the building; the gutters were filled on the windward side in a moment, and poured over in an almost unbroken sheet of water, which was driven through the Venetian blind ventilators, into and half way across the north-west gallery, and also through the upper ventilators, falling upon the main floor of the north transept. Workmen hastened to close the blinds, but that did not prevent the deluge. The tinning of the dome being unfinished the water came down in showers all over the centre. For a time the water was nearly two inches deep on the gallery floor, and poured down the stairs in miniature cascades.

A great number of boxes, bales and packages of goods lay upon the main floor, among which the water poured down from the edge of the gallery floor, in destructive quantities. For unately but few goods were opened, and were upon the tables, or the damage would have been irreparable. As it is, we fear some of the goods are injured.

During the storm, a most disastrous accident occurred opposite the Crystal Palace, by which *three persons lost their lives and seven others were severely injured, some of whom it is expected will not recover.*—The scene of the accident was in Forty-third st., at a newly erected frame building opposite Latting's Observatory, which belongs to Dr S. P. Townsend, and was not entirely completed. During the storm this building, which was two stories high, and roofed in, was overturned instantaneously by the hurricane and levelled in a moment to the ground. At the time that the accident occurred there were six men employed on the ground floor in plastering the walls, three of them as plasterers, one of whom was the boss, named William McCracken, and who was killed, with two others, named Matthew McGrann and James McAulay. Among the injured are John Craig and Jas. Smith, dangerously.

Another house in Forty-third street was blown down, and Charles Flynn, who was passing by at the time, was struck to the ground and killed. Several building were also struck by lightning, and considerably injured. Conrad Deitz, a butcher, was struck by lightning on Fifty-first street, and killed.

Additional by the Africa.

A late dispatch from Vienna says that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing their passive attitude on the Eastern question; or, in other words, they must back up the pretensions of Russia.

FRANCE.—The Houfleur Echo mentions that orders have been received by the maritime board of that port to make levy for all mariners fit to serve, and exempt none.

Eugene, Sue, it is said, will soon return to Paris.—Victor Huge is to reside in Portugal.

Numerous arrests have been made in Paris of persons supposed to be engaged in a conspiracy to take the life of the Emperor.

ITALY.—The official journal of Piedmont published a detail account of the recent unpleasant affair at New York, in respect to the Sardinian frigate San Giovanni and the Sardinian Government, and declared its full approbation of the conduct of the captain and Sardinians.

AUSTRIA.—The announcement is made that a new loan of eighty millions florins is wanted.

SWITZERLAND.—The Council of Switzerland have resolved to resist, at all cost, the unjust demand of foreign powers.

SPAIN.—The Bank has placed 28,000,000 reals at the disposal of the government, to meet one-half of the yearly interest, payable at London and Paris on the 30th inst.

RUSSIA.—The Russian force now on the Danube frontier is about one hundred and thirty thousand, under Gens. Luders and Danneburg.

Rear Admiral Kornileff has a fleet of 46 gunboats, carrying 160 guns, capable of transporting ten thousand men across the river at any point.

TURKEY.—Constantinople letters state that since the Turks transmited a note to the different Ambassadors, declaring their intention of defending themselves their preparations for war have been more evident.

The whole Bosphorous fleet has been towed North of the Straits and put in the form of a crescent, to defeat a Northern entrance. This fleet consists of three line of battle ships, of which two are three deckers; nine frigates, of which four are first class; two corvettes, six large and two small sized steamers.

The greatest zeal prevails, and much confidence is expressed by the Turks, as to the result of a future possible contest.

At present all is apparently in active preparation, but on looking behind the scenes we find an utter want of money, and recourse is had to all kinds of shifts expedient in consequence of a ruined exchequer. The end of these military preparations, whether they result in war or peace, will be something approaching to national bankruptcy.

Another statement, equally reliable, states that money is plentiful—that every thing ordered by the government is paid for readily in gold.

Leo, the exiled Prince of Armenia, now residing in London, has circulated a decree among the people, calling on them to help the Turks against the Russians. Under the Turkish sway, he says the Armenians can enjoy the free exercise of their religion, but under Russia, never.

As a set off to this, a despatch from Trieste, 16th inst., says that the Greek Armenian patriarchs of Constantinople give pacific assurances on the subject, of their intentions to coreligionists.

A despatch by telegraph from Constantinople, dated June 6, says that the Divan has just despached an Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission to Bucharist and Jassey.

Moldavia, the Wallachian Charge d'Affairs has left Constantinople for Vienna.

Most people wish to become rich, so that they may not be "thumped about so"—an excellent idea but not to be realised in this world. To be "thumped about" is one of the fundamental laws of society like gravity.

In May, 1852, a [illegible] Democratic Party of North Carolina [illegible] for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor of the State. The Convention was full—more than forty counties being represented—and contained some of the best talent in the State. Among the more prominent delegates were Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham, Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, Duncan K. McRae, of New Hanover, Perrin Busbee, James B. Shepard and Wm. W. Holden, of Wake, and Robert P. Dick, of Guilford. The Convention having passed resolutions embodying a platform of principles, proceeded to nominate for Governor David S. Reid, of Rockingham. Among the resolutions passed, we find the following:

"That the public lands are the common property of all the States, *to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public treasury.*

Does this resolution leave any doubt as to the ground occupied by the Democratic Party in May, 1852, on the question of distributing the public lands? Could opposition to the policy of distribution be expressed in language more explicit? Upon this Platform David S. Reid was elected Governor of the State—a clear indication that the Democratic party approved the principles which it embodied. Of late, however, we find several prominent democrats repudiating the policy thus clearly set forth, and among these, surprising as it may seem, are some who were members of the very Convention whose authority we have quoted, and one or two who were on the very committee which reported the resolutions. The views of these gentlemen are cited in favor of distribution—they are held up as good democratic authority, and the question is asked, with an air of triumph, whether Saunders and McRae are not competent to say what are democratic doctrines?

We shall proceed now to give the reasons upon which is founded our conviction that these gentlemen are not competent authorities on the question in dispute. If in doing so, we shall say anything which may sound harsh, we ask pardon in advance. We do not intend to do anybody injustice. Yet the subject is a difficult and delicate one, and we have some fears that we shall not be able to please everybody.

An interested person cannot be a proper witness in his own favor. The opposite doctrine is repugnant alike to law, and reason. Now as regards Mr. Saunders, it is known that at the time he came out for the distribution of the public lands, he was an aspirant to the U. S. Senatorship. It is also well known that Mr. Dobbin was then the favorite of the democratic party for that office. How then could Mr. Saunders be elected but by whig votes? and how could they be courted more successfully than by an avowal of one of the doctrines of the whig party? And because a gentleman of Mr. Saunders' known proclivities, for office should give way under a temptation so sore as this, is his authority to be used against that of the Democratic State Convention?—Yea, against himself, for he was one of the committee on resolutions and reported the identical resolution above quoted. If under the circumstances by which he found himself surrounded, Mr. Saunders chose in the legislature last winter to repudiate his own avowed doctrines, then we submit that his authority is entitled to no consideration whatever, at the hands of the Democratic Party.

Another authority quoted by the advocates of distribution, is that of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., who was the President of the Convention by which the resolution we have been commenting on was passed. Mr. McRae did not see fit at the time of its passage to express any dissent from the doctrine embodied in that resolution. It was not until he came out for Congress that we heard of any public advocacy by him of the policy of distributing the public lands. Now, if Mr. McRae had not become a candidate, would he have taken the position he did on this question? Take his case and judge it by the rules which ordinarily govern politicians in their actions, and what is the result? The Hon. Wm. S. Ashe was in the field with the prospect of getting the great body of the Democratic voters.—How could an opposing candidate hope in a strongly Democratic district to defeat him? Could it be done without the aid of Whig votes? And how could Whig votes be better conciliated than by chiming in with their views on the land question? We do not pretend to judge of Mr. McRae's motives, but we do affirm that the authority of a gentleman situated as he was,—his sole chance of success depending on the Whig support he would receive—ought not to be received in opposition to the authority of a convention of the party, which had assembled but a few months previous, and in which he, being a member, expressed no dissent from the policy embodied in its platform.

Let it not be said that in the foregoing remarks we have gone out of our way to attack gentlemen whose merits are not now the proper subject of discussion. We grant that they would not be, but for the fact that their views have been quoted against the Democratic party. We have felt justified, therefore, in going thus far to show that the circumstances by which they have been surrounded, completely invalidates any authority to which their position might otherwise have entitled them on this question.

As to Mr. Leak, he is situated as Mr. McRae was, with the same temptation to adopt views calculated to conciliate the opposition. His well known ambition for distinguished position (we imply no censure) is quite sufficient to account for his being in the field at this time. In one point of view his present position seems to be somewhat worthy of note. He supported (we take it for granted) Gov. Reid at the last election. Governor Reid was then before the people on the very platform from which we have quoted the resolution in relation to the public lands. *Now*, Mr. Leak is in favor of distribution, and says he will support no candidate for Governor who is opposed to him on the question. He could not, therefore, again support Governor Reid on the same platform on which he was elected. If Mr. Leak intends, then, to repudiate David S. Reid and the Democratic party, we advise him to drop the name of Democrat and at once go over to the enemy. We shall then know better where to count him, and he will gain this advantage, viz: of being almost *certain* of the 4,000 Whig votes in the district, whereas he now has only strong probabilities to calculate upon.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.—The Washington Union in alluding to events in China, says if the ports of that country were thrown open to the world no other nation could compete with the United States for the commerce of the Chinese Empire, and it regards the present moment as auspicious for the overthrow of that system of exclusion which has so long shut out all foreign nations. It says:

"A territory of more than five millions of square miles, four thousand walled cities, a population of three hundred and fifty millions, an army of nearly two millions of soldiers, a fleet of a thousand sail, and an annual revenue of two hundred millions of dollars, are some of the evidences of its immeasurable wealth. Among the productions of its soil, every acre of which is in the highest state of cultivation, are seen, nearly all the richest offerings of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. Its manufactures, especially of porcelian and silks, are unsurpassed by any nation. What incalculable benefits would the United States reap from an unrestricted commerce with an Empire so teeming in wealth? What a market for the products of American skill and industry might be found among the redundant population of China! The surplus production of agricultural labor would be especially acceptable to people who reap a scanty and precarious subsistence from an overcrowded soil."

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Monday night was truly a chapter of accidents in our community. As the steamer Selden arrived at the wharf at quite a late hour, on her return from Old Point, with a large pleasure party, four persons on leaving the boat, owing to the exceeding darkness of the hour, walked overboard, and we regret to add one of them, a Mr. Merrick, a tailor from Warrenton, North Carolina, was drowned. We understand there were no lights on the wharf to direct the traveler in his course; if so, there is a most culpable neglect somewhere.—*Norfolk Argus.*

The Norfolk Herald states that the grocers of that city, up to last week, were daily receiving supplies of butter by the Baltimore steamers, put up in half pound cakes, and packed away in refrigerators, firm as in winter—at 25 cents per lb. Within a few days past, however, the supplies have been almost entirely stopped; and the little that has come forward commands 31¼ cents, with a prospect of a further rise. The cause is said to be the drought which had blighted the fields and meadows, and cut short the grazing.

[illegible] Receipts of the United States [illegible] nearly $1,700,000,000. [illegible] not only the National and State debts, but the debt of corporations and individuals. A later number of the *Record* contains an estimate of the value of the property of the United States, from which we copy the following figures:

Assessed value	$6,010,000,000
60 per cent. added	3,606,000,000
	$9,616,000,000
Increase from 1849 to 1853, under the increased currency, 40 per cent.	3,846,400,000
Value of the property in the Nation in 1854	$13,462,400,000

The writer contends further, that the currency of the country amounts to $300,000,000; the debt to $1,700,000,000; and the property to $13,000,000,000. His conclusions are as follows:

1st. That there is convertable property enough in action to pay off the entire debt of the country, (if such thing is supposable which never happens,) without making sacrifices, or materially disturbing commerce.

2d. That the actual currency of the country is sufficient for this purpose, and that the amount of currency is rapidly increasing

3. That in such a condition of things no general bankruptcy can happen; but that it is quite possible in case of pressure, there may be many cases of individual failure, and also that some railway undertakings hastily and imprudently undertaken may fail.

4th. That prices will be maintained, and the capital of the country continue rapidly to accumulate, as its vast undertakings, its increasing population, and its rich harvests continue to go on.

Turkey, Russia, and England.

There has been a gradual increase in the commercial transactions between England and Turkey since the year 1850; while there is a marked decline in those between England and Russia during the same period. This will unquestionably have a bearing upon the diplomatic relations of the three countries.—The following table exhibits the declared value of exports to Turkey and to Russia from Great Britain for each year—1840 to 1850, both inclusive:

	To Turkey.	To Russia.		To Turkey.	To Russia.
1840	£1,361,589	£1,602,743	1846	£2,211,897	£1,725,148
1841	1,647,354	1,697,175	1847	2,992,281	1,844,543
1842	1,647,839	1,895,953	1848	3,116,365	1,925,226
1843	2,301,856	1,895,519	1849	2,930,612	1,566,175
1844	2,869,232	2,128,926	1850	3,113,679	1,454,771
1845	2,842,909	2,153,491			

The export trade to Turkey has risen from £888,654 in 1831 to £3,113,679 in 1850, an increase of 258 per cent., while there is no reason to suppose any interruption to this advance if Europe remains at peace.

The export trade to Russia in 1831 amounted to £1,191,565, and 1851 was only £1,281,704.

The most marked feature in this table of the eastern trade is the heavy decline in the export of cotton goods to Russia. This trade has been one of the main sources of England's wealth. She pays us forty or fifty dollars per bale for the raw material, and exports it to the *whole world*; in a manufactured shape; at a value twenty or fifty times as great. The export of cotton goods to Russia, in yards and value, was as follows:

	Yards.	Value.		Yards.	Value.
1831 -	1,960,634	£ 68,412	1845 -	1,320,775	£30,184
1835 -	2,883,059	109,298	1846 -	1,219,765	30,893
1840 -	2,114,029	59,292	1847 -	1,541,112	35,274
1841 -	1,241,665	37,625	1848 -	1,605,297	34,509
1842 -	1,524,543	36,345	1849 -	2,137,108	44,458
1843 -	1,315,811	27,584	1850 -	1,800,603	41,283
1844 -	1,264,553	31,468	1851 -	1,568,934	30,257

It is thus seen that the quantity and value are much less than in 1835 and 1840.

To Turkey, the export of these goods was in 1831, 24,565,000; in 1836 it increased to 48,079,000 yards; in 1843, 87,779,000 yards; and in 1848 to 156,757,000 yards.

The figures show that England is bound to "lead its countenance" to Turkey in present dispute with Russia. A London cotemporary very pertinently observes upon this question of trade: "We see therefore, when we have compared our commerce with Turkey with that of Russia, that the latter holds a much less important place in our transactions than the former. Ask a Manchester man, which is of the most value in his estimation, a Turkish or a Russian merchant. There is no doubt as to the reply he will give; for this simple reason, that Turkey takes as many goods from Manchester as are equal to the whole value of British exports to Russia."

There is another feature in the commercial transactions between England and Turkey; which every year assumes more importance, viz: the grain trade. The importations into Great Britain last year in grain trade amounted to about £12,000,000 sterling. Of this, more than one-third came from eastern ports of the Mediterranean. These two articles of import and export, grain and cotton goods, will therefore continue to exercise, as they do at present, an important bearing upon the relations, commercial and diplomatic, of England and the East.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Fisheries—Dangers of a Collision.

The New England fishermen are now leaving for the coasts of British North America in large squadrons. In a majority of instances, it is said, the crews have positive orders not to infringe upon the provisions of the treaty, and to incur no risk of having the vessel taken by the British. The vessels are worth $4,500 each on an average, and most of the owners cannot afford to lose their property. Hence their caution in giving orders, and ther great desire to avoid all difficulty. But the following extracts from an article in the Boston Transcript, apparently written by some one who seems to speak "by the card," are indicative of a determination on the part of the fishermen to protect themselves, as best as they may, from the guns of the British cruisers:

* * * "There are men, on the other hand, who own the vessels they command, and can lose them without being ruined by the loss. These men start on the cruise with arms, and a determination not to be crowded and insulted, as they were last year. They will be cautious how they enter within the shore lines, and will keep good look-out in regard to their violation of any treaty stipulation.

"We personally know some of these parties, and we also know that last year some of the men suppressed the rising emotions of indignation which then swelled within them as they saw their American papers torn and trampled upon by the petty and contemptible officials from the Devastation and other English vessels. They now go prepared to meet a similar exigency. Last year it was thought that the seized vessels would fare better in the admiralty courts if the American fleet did not retaliate the many abuses they suffered. This year that feeling will not exist. The proceedings in some of those courts were of a character to aggravate the evil, and our countrymen will evince a courage and determination which will attest that they mean to secure 'indemnity for the past.'

"The English fleet will be stronger this year than it was last season. Of course our fishing vessels will keep clear of the Argus, the Basilisk, the Devastation, the Vestal, and the Cumberland. But the Netley, the Rose, and vessels of that class will find some new nautical movements; and prize crews will find that they are powerless before the hundreds of hardy New Englanders, who will aid in retaking the seized vessels.

"We have no fear that a war will grow out of this dispute, neither have we any desire to screen those parties, who in former seasons have violated the treaty or committed depredations upon the shore of the provinces.

"After the illegal seizure of several American vessels on the high seas by British cruisers, and after three or four severe conflicts on the fishing grounds, it is quite probable our government will turn its attention to this important matter. It is well understood in the fishing districts that should the gross insults of last year be repeated without being immediately attended to by the general government, the indignity will be revenged on our own coast in a way to show that the fisheries will continue to be 'nurseries of seamen and the right arm of the navy.'"

ENVELOPED LETTERS.—When letters are enclosed in an envelope, the address should be inscribed as well on the letter itself as on the envelope; otherwise the loss of the envelope may cause grave mistakes and serious confusion—or may leave the letter for an anonymous claimant. We heard a deceased Chancellor say that he knew an important law case which came very near being lost to the party, ultimately successful; by the loss of an envelope, leaving it uncertain to whom the missive had been addressed. Recently, too, we learn, from an exchange paper, that a stolen mail had been recovered, with all the envelopes torn off the letters, and the Postmaster knew not where to send many of them.—*Charleston Courier.*

A Western editor cautions his readers against kissing short women, as this habit made him round-shouldered.

Many of our [illegible] neighbors are aware of the loss lately sustained by Mr. Thos. Davies of this village, in the death of his slave, Wheelin. There are some facts connected with the conduct of this slave we feel constrained to give to the public. It was well known to his master, that Wheelin had for some time been connected with the Methodist Society of this place, as one of its members, and although Mr. Davies had every confidence in Wheelin's honesty and general uprightness of conduct, yet he was not aware that his slave had been placed in any responsible situation in the affairs of the Church, until a day or two before his death, and this information came from Wheelin himself.

While attending Church at this place—a distance of three miles from Mr. Davies' plantation, where Wheelin usually resided, he was taken sick. Finding himself approaching the grave, Wheelin requested his master to go to the plantation, to open and search a certain box or chest, and he would there find a memorandum book and about fifteen dollars which he wished brought to him. We have the book in our possession at present by our request. It was placed in the hands of his master by Wheelin with all necessary explanations and directions. The book, in the handwriting, as it is believed, of Rev. E. J. Meysnardie, shows that a Colored Missionary Society was organized in the Yorkville Methodist Charge on the 6th of July, 1852, and Wheelin appointed Treasurer. During the year 1852, the sum of eighty dollars and twenty-seven cents was received by the Treasurer—paid over to the Rev. Mr. Meynardie—regularly acknowledged by receipts—with the accompanying remark: "this amount taken to Conference." For the present year, the books exhibit various receipts of the Rev. Mr. Boon for upwards of twenty dollars; and the fifteen dollars and upwards in the hands of Wheelin at the time of his death is the amount of collections made since the 30th April last, and not paid over, and for this sum, of course there is no entry. It is in the hands of Mr. Davies ready to be handed over, agreeably to the wish of Wheelin. The facts here detailed—the amount of money contributed by a few blacks for Missionary purposes—the honesty and anxiety of this slave to discharge his whole duty, might be swelled almost to a volume. Does it not convey a lesson to us blessed with a whiter hue? And would it not be well for Mrs. Stowe to treasure up such facts for a new volume of Uncle Tom?

Yorkville, S. C., Miscellany.

Mount Vernon.

A late number of the Albany Journal, states that when Washington died, Mount Vernon was a beautiful spot. The house—the lawn sloping down to the river—the garden—the roads—the gateways—the trees—everything indicated care and taste. For years afterwards, when visitors came there, they were shown the chair in which he used to sit and write, the marble mantle piece and the key of the Bastile, sent to him from France by Lafayette—and a hundred other relics, preserved with jealous care by the family. And until recently they found there a grey haired negro, a faithful and attached servant of Washington, who kept the key of the enclosure where his old master's tomb was situated. It was his greatest pride and pleasure to talk by the hour of "Massa Washington," and to relate the incidents of his life and death. Then he would take you down to the vault itself, on whose steps he had so long sat sentinel, and as he approached, his voice would sink into a reverend whisper.

There was an air of quiet neatness everywhere.—The tolling of some passing steamboat bell was the only sound that broke the solemn stillness. There was something everywhere to remind you of the respect due to the Grave where Washington lay buried.

Go to Mount Vernon now. After toiling up the long sandy road from Alexandria you come to the shady entrance. There was a gate once, but it has fallen down and you drive over it. The lodge that stands near it is dilapidated and empty. The avenue to the house is overgrown with grass and weeds. A crumbling brick wall on one side shuts off the neglected flower garden. The house looks old and decaying. One of the posts of the verandah has fallen out, and the roof is cracked and bent over it. Moss has grown over the doorstep. There is no guide to show you the way, but there is a low range of hovels on one side, from which two or three ragged negro boys run out, to offer you a hickory stick, as a relic of Mount Vernon for a sixpence. You follow a winding footpath down towards the river side. An unsightly red brick structure stands before you. It is long since it was painted, and the masonry is decaying and broken. You trample down the long grass to get up to it, and look through the rusty grating. Inside there is a plain marble slab, covered with dust and discolored with mildew. On it you may read the carved inscription that time and exposure will soon make illegible:

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And that is the grave of the First in the hearts of his countrymen!

We do not wish to be understood as desiring to blame the present owner of the estate—Mr. John A. Washington. Not rich, surrounded by needy dependents, and subjected to a constant stream of visitors, who certainly have no claim to his hospitality, whatever trifle they may fancy they have to look at his grounds—it would be impossible for any one to keep the extensive estate in suitable order, or even in repair. The fault is not his, but ours, who ought to have made Mount Vernon a National Monument, owned and kept by the Government, and open to every American citizen.

The State of New York has set an example for Congress in its purchase and presentation of the old Headquarters at Newburg. Who is there of us that does not take a just pride in that expenditure?

It is now said that Mr. Washington, being no longer able to maintain Mount Vernon, has sold it to a Company with the reservation that Congress shall first have an opportunity of buying it, if they will. We know nothing of the Company. They may be patriotic men, who have determined to take upon themselves the duty that Congress has neglected; or they may be a set of speculators who intend to make it a show and place of amusement for their own profit. But in either case

European and American Agitation.

The energy with which the abolitionist at home and abroad have renewed the agitation against the Southern States attracts general attention. Professor Stowe is laboring to convince the English capitalists and abolitionists to do without "slavegrown cotton," and several of the British papers are trying to demonstrate the practicability of growing cotton in India, Africa and Australia. Meanwhile the domestic agitators take up the same idea, and elaborate it according to the most approved standard of fanaticism. France is soon to be appealed to by Mr. and Mrs. Stowe, and a sort of moral crusade is to be aroused in the different monarchies of Europe against the peace of the American Union. We have already seen the nobility of England embarking under the lead of abolition champions; and doubtless, before many months have elapsed, such model monarchs as Francis Joseph of Austria and Ferdinand of Naples, will have enlisted their very pious and humane sympathies on the side of the author and advocates of Uncle Tom. Nothing short of a general war among the despots and rulers of the Old world will prevent the success of their plans, so far as the expenditure of good wishes for abolitionism and bitter curses against the United States are concerned. The movement is curious and suggestive; and though not quite so formidable as a declaration of war, it is valuable as showing the vigilance and virulence of the foreign and domestic enemies of our institutions. As a stimulant to those who are more directly engaged in this labor of love, Great Britain is apparently trying to induce the Spanish government to liberate the slaves of Cuba, so as to make of that island a sort of headquarters for operations against this Union, while her echoes upon these shores labor with desparation to excite servile insurrections among the negroes, bond and free, in the Southern States.

Such is the aspect of agitation, as confined to the more violent fanatics at home and to their transatlantic masters. In the meanwhile, what is the spirit of the whig press of the United States? So far from attempting to arouse the people to a sense of the real designs of our foreign and domestic opponents, they have combined in an effort against an administration which is the surest bulwark of the South after the constitution, and the most energic instrument in the promotion of tranquility among the people of our beloved Union. To such organs as these, the question assumes a chief interest, inasmuch as it inspires the hope that it may be used to overthrow an administration so essential to the peace and prosperity of the people, and to erect a dynasty founded upon the principles of the abolitionists, and publicly dedicated to the success of their deepseated and wide-spread schemes. [*Washington Union.*

Finale to a Duel.

At a late hour on Thursday night last, two of our young fire-eating bloods entered one of the fashionable saloons in St. Charles street in a state which indicated considerable fatigue, supposed to be caused by carrying too large a brick in their respective hats—in point of fact, as Micawber would say, they were decidedly inebriated. After imbibing once or twice more, they commenced bandying wit, which gradually grew personal, and finally some very insulting language was used by one of the parties, which fired the blood of the other, previously sufficiently heated by liquor, and a challenge was immediately given and promptly accepted. Cabs were called, and the bellicose young gentlemen entered different vehicles and ordered the drivers to proceed at once to "The Oaks," a locality which has acquired a bloody distinction from the number of duels which have been fought there. They steadily refused to allow any of their friends to accompany them, or admit of their interference for the purpose of effecting their reconciliation; and one of the party, familiarly known as "Paredes" who was gravely drunk, was requested to stand guard over another who wished to interfere, which he promised to do.

On arriving at "The Oaks," the cabmen were very much astonished to find the embryo duelists wrapped in the arms of Morpheus! With some difficulty they were awakened, and recognizing the locality and each other, they both looked some what surprised, having entirely forgotten both the quarrel and the intended fight. One of them finally broke out with: "Why, A, what are you doing here?" A, looked confused for a moment, and answered. "I recollect now that some fellow grossly insulted me, but I can't remember who he was. However, I know I challenged him, and I suppose he will be here soon." The other immediately proffered his services as second, and swore he would stand by his friend through thick and thin. They both embraced, with tears of affection in their eyes, and sat down on the damp grass to wait for the arrival of their antagonist.

After remaining there until near daybreak, and anathematizing the cowardly scoundrel who had insulted one and disappointed both, they entered their respective cabs and returned to the city. They were seen breakfasting together the next morning at a restaurant vowing to dislocate every bone in the body of a man who had played them such a contemptible trick, if they could only find him.

Who struck Billy Patterson?

P. S. Paredes is supposed to be still standing guard over the interfering friend, as he has not been relieved, and his military habits will not allow him to leave his post without orders.

[*New Orleans Picayune.*

CURIOUS EXTRACT FROM A SCOTCH NEWSPAPER IN 1807.—Copy of a painter's bill presented to the vestry for work done in our Church:

"To filling up a chinck in the Red Sea, and repairing the damages of Pharaoh's host.

To a new pair of hands for Daniel in the lion's den, and a new set of teeth for the lioness.

To cleaning the whale's belly, varnishing Jonah's face, and mending his left arm.

To a new skirt for Joseph's garment.

To a sheet anchor, a jury-mast, and a long boat for Noah's ark.

To giving a blush to the cheek of Eve, on presenting the apple to Adam.

To painting a new city in the land of Nod.

To cleaning the garden of Eden after Adam's expulsion.

To making a bridle for the Samaritan's horse and mending one of his legs.

To fitting a new handle to Moses' basket, and binding bulrushes.

To adding more fuel to the fire of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace.

Received Payment,

D—— Z——."

NO PLACE FOR KISSING.—We were much amused by an incident which a friend of ours related to us the other day. A gentleman who had been absent for a considerable time, and who during his absence had raised a pretty luxuriant crop of whiskers, moustaches, &c., visited a relative whose child, a little girl of six years, he was very fond of. The little girl made no demonstrations towards saluting *him* with a kiss, as usual.

"Why, child," said the mother, "don't you know your uncle Edward? Why don't you give him a kiss?

"Why, ma," returned the little girl, with the most perfect simplicity, "I don't see any place?"

ARCHITECTURAL JOKE.—"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat, two story house, "they commenced that building only last week, and they are already putting in the lights."

"Yes," rejoined his friend, "next week they will put in the liver."

Cornelius made a mem. of this "righte merrie jeste," and intends to insert it as his own in his next original work.

The Cheraw Gazette seems to take a most lively interest in the affairs of this Congressional District. That paper takes up the cudgels for Mr. Leak, and abuses Mr. Ashe most mercilessly. It speaks of him as a "demagogue whose vitiated nostrils drink in with peculiar delight the noisome vapors which arise from the lowest dunghills of political corruption." Good gracious! how eloquent these South Carolinians are! Now can't they pile up the agony! They are a smart people—competent, without doubt, not only to manage their own affairs, but also those of their neighbors. But seriously, will the enlightened freemen of this District permit their action to be influenced by the officious intermeddling of a paper published in another State. It is a very significant fact that Mr. Leak has to go out of his own State to find advocates of his cause! He will find in the end, we think, that such help will damage rather than aid him.—*North Carolinian.*

The Latting Observatory, 300 feet in height, with a base of 75 feet, near the New York Crystal Palace, was opened on Thursday. It is said it affords a grand view for the distance of forty or fifty miles, and that Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., appear, from its summit, to be beneath the feet of the beholder.

From the Washington Republic.

Chat with the Conductor.

"It's not often a man loses anything by kindness, I know a little matter of that sort saved my life, and perhaps the lives of many others at the same time."

"How was that?" asked we of our friend Rawlings, the model conductor.

"Why, we had an Irishman on this road watching a tunnel. It was warm weather, so he used to go into the tunnel to keep cool. I rather think he used to take a little liquor when he was lonesome; any way, he laid down on the track one day to listen for the cars. He fell asleep, and very imprudently got his head cut off by the express train. Well, there was the last of that Irishman. There was the devil's own row in his shanty when we took the poor fellow up, and we got away as soon as we decently could, for you know it's not agreeable to be surrounded with a distracted family when you're neither a doctor nor a nurse, nor a preacher. Somehow I was always sorry when I passed that place; of course I felt as if—not exactly the same thing—but just as bad might happen to me some day, and then there'd be another row in a family. I told my wife about it, and she sent the family some little things. The widow of the dead Irishman was a Catholic, and, as I was then on a very fast train, I would sometimes take up the old woman on Sunday, and carry her to church at Martinsburg. I somehow thought it was a satisfaction to her to go to church, for she had but little chance in the world, any how. I certainly did not expect to get anything for it in this world, and I expected they had so much scored against me in the other, that it wouldn't amount to anything there.

"That was during the summer. One night the next winter it was very cold, and the mountains were covered with snow; we were running to make time, when, on turning a curve, the engineer, saw a waving light on the track, and we soon heard some one ahead shouting. I was then out on the platform. The engineer slacked up and stopped the engine, and we got out & went ahead in the dark to see what was the matter. There it was. A large land-slide had fallen across the track, near the shanty of that old washwoman. She had built up a large fire and watched for the train, for the curves were so sharp that we might have been upon the slide before we could see it. So, when we run up, there was the old lady, with her calico cap, swinging the chunk of fire like a revolving light-house, and there were the little Irish carrying brush, like so many little beavers. She had watched all that night in the cold. But for her, in another minute we should have run into a pile of dirt and stone as big as Barnum's Hotel. I should have got a 'pit ticket,' certain, for I was on the platform. What would have become of the passengers and train you can guess as well as I can."

We expressed a hope that the old widow had been properly rewarded.

"The passengers made up about eighty dollars, the company afterwards gave her a shanty rent free, the brakemen and engineers bought her a cow, and she made out very well. But when I handed the money to her that night, she said: 'Gintlemen and ladies I'm thankful, and may ye niver know the want of what ye give me. But what I did was mostly on account of *him*, there. He was kind and thoughtful to the poor and the afflicted, and I'd a watched till I froze before harrum should have come to him, if I could ha helped it.'"

"Darn the thing, it made me choke right up."

"Passen-jars for the Rela-a-y." "Don't forget your umbrella, sir; there might be an explosion, and you'd want it to keep off the cinders." "Let me pass your band-box, miss." "Take care of your little boy, madam, no insurance on him." "All right! go ahead!"

Do you Love Babies.

"Whenever you find a man that hates babies, you will be quite safe in hating him. No man that does not deserve to be shunned or disliked ever shows an antipathy to babies. What! hate a little creature with a cotton ball head that can only manifest its joy by smiles, kicks and as inarticulate gurgle; that in anguish, cannot tell the seat of its pain, but must endure martyrdom while you are guessing out the source of its agonies; that has the holiest of all claims on human sympathies—utter helplessness, utter dependence? What! hate the thing which you yourself were, and from which you would never have grown to man's estate if your parents had been like you, a baby hater? Fie on it! Even dogs love babies, and will suffer them to bestride them, pull their ears, and buffet them by the hour, without responding to their annoyances with even a growl. Mothers, if you happen to know any male biped that dislikes the species in its infancy, don't, if you can help it, suffer him to marry one of your female friends or acquaintances.—Be sure he will make a sour, morose, icy-hearted husband.

But what shall be said of baby hating women? We have known some of that sort—married ones, that had babies, and did hate them, and, as we verily believe, would have gladly put them to bed for the last time, where they would require neither rocking nor paregoric—under the sod. Yes, we have known such—the Lord confound them!

"If there be any spinster who harbors in her virgin heart a distaste for the fruits of matrimony, may she never have an opportunity of raising any, but be left blossomless, budless, and unproductive, beyond the range of love's sunshine, and never have her sensibilities warmed by a kiss, an embrace, or even a chuck under the chin."

The above, which we clip from the N. York Times and Messenger, looks plausible—very plausible, but, like many other generalities, is by no means true.—Some of the kindest-hearted and noblest men that ever lived do not like babies. They cant help it. Nature has thought fit, in her wisdom, to substitute a perfectly flat and smooth spot, for the protuberance on the occiput where Gall places the organ of philoprogenitiveness. They dislike babies, as sundry unfortunate individuals abhor music—because the faculty is not in them. Shakspeare was poetical but unphilosophical, when he declared that he who had no music in his soul "is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils." Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott lacked the power of appreciating the concord of sweet sounds, and were nevertheless tolerably honest and irreproachable members of society.

In like manner, there are thousands of good, well meaning, harmless people, who shrink instinctively from contact with those little squalling responsibilities. Nay, we have known fathers of families who rarely took notice of their own children, until they emerged from the indefinite condition of babyhood. A sense of justice prompts us to this admission, for individually, we idolize babies. Every separate specimen of that extensive genus has a powerful hold on our sympathies, and we can no more pass a baby without a caress or an endearing word, than we can listen to Gottschalk without an emotion of delight.

What the Times and Messenger says of baby-hating women is most true. God, for obvious purposes, has implanted in the female breast an abiding and imperishable love for helpless and tender infancy. The exception to the rule is uncommon, but whenever it exists, we are bound to regard it as a monstrosity—a *lusus Naturæ*—a shocking and unnatural privation of an endowment essential to that maternity which is woman's greatest pride and most exquisit pleasure.—No woman ought to marry who loves not babies—for assuredly she will be but a heartless and neglectful mother. The highest sense of moral accountability and the strongest suggestions of reason cannot supply the absence of that mighty instinct which renders woman the peculiar guardian of her innocent and feeble nursling.—*N. O. Bee.*

A SICKLY PLACE.—It appears from a letter from Rio, published in the National Intelligencer, that since 1849 no less than ten members of the diplomatic corps in that city have died of yellow fever, and eight of these have died since the first of January, 1852. Edward Kent, Esq, the U. S. Consul, lost his son in 1849 and his oldest daughter on the 28th of May last, both from yellow fever. The Russian Minister, also, had the fever, but recovered, and on the 29th of May, when the letter was written, the Prussian Minister was recovering from attack of intermittent fever. The British Charge *ad Interim* was also suffering from intermittent fever, and a large number of respectable foreign merchants and clerks, it is said, have died within the last four years from yellow fever, which is very fatal this year. The writer cautions strangers about coming to Rio, says a wonderful change has taken place in the climate within a few years, and that it is perhaps the worst place in the world for any one to visit who is at all liable to consumptionary or other pulmonary complaints. The number of deaths daily from pulmonary affections almost rival those carried off by the fever. From one of the healthiest, it has, he alleges, become one of the sickliest cities in the world.

Sing o'er the bier!
A tender creature, innocent, soft and fair,
Nestled, yet lately,
But sad we say
Whilst there now she lies dying,
Over the canny ocean's foam and fleet,
And the red rose wanting
Among the crowd of flowers all two sweet.

Sing o'er the bier!
The bell is swinging in the time-worn tower;
He's gone who late was here,
As fresh as manhood in its liveliest hour,
A song to each brief season,
Winter and shining summer, doth belong,
For some sweet human reason,—
O'er the cradle or the coffin still a song.

If subscribers to journals, like church members, in "stopping their paper," were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe for another, there would be some curious developments—as, for example: "We certify that A. B. stopped his paper, because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication which concerned nobody but himself. We certify that C. D. refuses the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some exchange papers. We certify that E. F. wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because having taken this paper six years without paying a cent he felt himself insulted by having a bill sent to him by way of reminder, postage unpaid. We certify that B. B. in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water; but the editor unfortunately differing from him in his opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office."

The London *Standard* speaking of the settlement at *Tattersall's* of the bets lost on the last race for the Derby says:

When it is considered that upwards of a quarter of a million of money was required to satisfy claims that were not recoverable at law, and that nearly a quarter of that amount was due from *one person alone*, the only wonder is that there should have been so punctual a payment and to so enormous an extent. In short, a better settling has not been made known for some years.

From the U. S. Fireman's Journal.

BOSTON, June 5th, 1852

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Messrs Mortimer & Mowbray, of Baltimore, have conferred a great blessing on humanity, in their purchase from the discoverer of this efficacious medicine—Dr. Hampton—the privilege of manufacturing it. We have received several letters from old acquaintances, now resident in Baltimore, who, for years past, have been afflicted with Bronchitis, Asthma, and Rheumatism, in their worst forms, and many other distressing complaint, engendered by over-exposure to severe climate, violent exercise of the lungs, and general debility of the system arising from impure blood; with every one of whom instant relief and at last *positive cures, have been effected.*

When such information from reliable sources, reaches the public press, we consider it a duty it owes to mankind to give it all the publicity in its power.

Our readers, South and West, may rely upon the recommendations of our friends in relation to this medicine; and to those North and East, we can only say that, if no agencies exist among them for the sale of the VEGETABLE TINCTURE, a remittance of One Dollar to Messrs. M. & M, Baltimore, will insure the reception of a bottle of it.

See advertisement to-day. For sale by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C.

SIXTEEN of the best Apothecaries in Baltimore say of STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT for Coughs, &c., and of STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for Affections of the Bowels, that they "are satisfied that they are medicines of Great value, and very efficient for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended, that they bear the evidence of skill and care in their preparation and style of putting up," &c.

See advertisement on fourth page.

While hundreds are rejoicing in the happy escape from smarting pains, occasioned by Burns, Bruises and Sprains, thousands of others will buy the Mustang Liniment and experience the same happy results.

The popularity of the Mustang Liniment is a "fixed fact," therefore those suffering with Ulcers, Old Sores, Eruptions, and like complaints, need only to be reminded of its superiority to give it a trial.

See advertisement on fourth page.

A Desperate Case of Scrofula cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Mr. Heydon, of Sydney, Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's medicines in New South Wales, states that Thomas Evans, in the employ of Mr. Charles Tompson, of Berambulu, was sorely afflicted for years with scrofula in the neck, and his body was covered with a peculiar kind of pimple out of which exuded a watery mucus. He had been at considerable expense in trying various medicines, but without any good effect: he then used Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which in a short period so effectually cured him, that he has continued in the most perfect health to the present time.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c. 87c. $1 50. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

A Certificate

FROM ONE OF OUR WILLIAMSBURG FRIENDS.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I hope every one, whether adult or child, who may have reason to believe they are troubled with worms, will take Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. I firmly believe it is one of the greatest worm destroyers of the age—certainly the most extraordinary I know of.

A child of mine, about five years old, has been troubled with worms about six months back; we could get nothing to relieve it until we came across Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, of which we gave but a small quantity. The result, however was extraordinary. The child passed over three hundred worms.

MR. LENT, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE M. BISHOP, as a candidate at the ensuing election in August next, for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County. Mr. Bishop pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties o the office faithfully and to the best of his ability.

May 12.—212-6t—36-te

☞We are authorized to announce W. A. WALKER a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election.

June 50, 1853 254-1t—43-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES F. SIMPSON, as again a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, of New Hanover County. Dr. S. pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of his office with industry and fidelity. [April 29.—33-te*

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a short time it will devolve upon you to elect from amongst your number, a suitable person to fill the office of County Court Clerk. Allow me to present to your consideration, my name as a candidate for that office; and at the same time to return my sincere thanks for your liberal suffrages heretofore bestowed, and to promise you if elected, to discharge the several duties of that office with fidelity and zeal. SAM'L R. BUNTING.

April 13th, 1853 187-te—32-te

☞We are authorized to announce the Rev. G. W. HILL as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Columbus county, at the ensuing August election.

July 1, 1853 43-te

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., May, 1853.

Fellow-Citizens of Duplin County:

To avoid misrepresentation, and to place myself in an unequivocal position, I have chosen this method of saying to you, that I am a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. If, in your judgment, you see cause to elect me, the many duties and obligations of the office shall be discharged with zeal and fidelity. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.

May 18, 1853. 37-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

To the Voters of New Hanover County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

The time will soon arrive when you will be called on to elect some one to fill the office of Superior Court Clerk for the ensuing term. At the suggestions and with the advice of my friends, I present my name to you as a candidate for that office. Should your preference honor me with the office, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and zeal. N. D. FENNELL.

July 6th, 1853 258-1t—44-te*

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. H. W. FOY as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

May 6th, 1853 35-te

To the Qualified Voters of Duplin County.

GENTLEMEN:—

Yielding to the continued solicitations of my fellow-citizens, I announce myself a candidate for the office of the Superior Court Clerkship, and solicit your suffrages. If I should be elected, it is my intention to keep the office at Kenansville, and to be prompt, faithful and industrious in the discharge of my duties.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY.

Kenansville, Duplin Co., N. C., June 17th, '53 41-te

☞We are authorized to announce OTWAY B. SANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Superior Court Clerk of Onslow County.

July 8, 1853. 44-te

MARRIED:

In Onslow county, on the 23d ult., by Rev. Mr. Sessoms, Mr. JAMES GARRASON, Esq., of Duplin county, to Miss MARY E. D. BLOUNT.

In Onslow county, on the 19th of May, by Levitus Sessoms, Esq., DAN'L SIMMONS, Esq., of Sampson co., to Miss NANCY ROBINSON. Also, on the 23d, by the same, Mr. HENDERSON SMITH, to Miss CHARITY WILLIAMS. Also, on the 28th, MALCOLM ROBINSON, Esq., to Miss MARION, daughter of Shadwick Smith, Esq., of Sampson county.

☞Raleigh Standard and Fayetteville papers copy.

DIED:

In this town, on Sunday evening the 3d inst., after a protracted and painful illness, which he endured with much Christian patience, JOHN SHOLAR, Sr. He has been for many years an exemplary member of the Baptist Church, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality. [COM.]

In this town, on Sunday evening 3d inst., Mr. JOHN DUNSTON, formerly of Onslow county, aged about 30 years.

At his residence, on Moore's Creek, in this County, on the 23d ult., JOSIAH REDISTER, aged 89 years.

In this county, on Tuesday night, 5th inst., MARTHA HELLEN, infant daughter of A. B. and M. S. McCALEB, aged 11 months and three days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

July 3—Schr. Julia Eliza, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

4—Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, from New York, to Miles Costin.

OUTSIDE BAR.—Br. Brig Susannah, Williams, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

5—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

June 5—Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, from Little River, to Master.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Little River to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

6—U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 70 passengers.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 81 passengers.

CLEARED.

July 4—Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores and timber.

Schr. Geo. Harriss, Corson, for Wilmington, Del., by Geo. Harriss; with 11,000 feet lumber, 80 bbls. rosin, 21 bales yarn.

5—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 32 passengers.

June 5—Br. Brig Echo, Clarkson, for Demarara, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, &c.

Brig Metallek, Alley, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with 85,600 feet lumber.

6—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, for Little River, by Master.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Laura, Harker, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for N. Y by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

7—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

7—Schr. Mary Powell, Coffin, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 200 bushels pea nuts, 305 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,505 do. rosin.

From our Little River Correspondent.

LITTLE RIVER, (S. C., JULY 2D, 1853.

Arrived, June 25, Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, with mds., to Thos. W. Gore, W. J. Gore and others.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, with empty bbls., to Dr. L. Frink.

28, Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, with mdze., to Thos. W. Gore, D. W. Jordan, W. J Gore, and others.

Cleared, July 2. Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, with naval stores, by D. W. Jordan.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, with naval stores, by Thos. Randall and others.

Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Davis, with naval stores, by Thos. Randall and others.

FOR SALE.

A MARE, COLT and BUGGY. The Colt is 16 months old. Apply to

JAMES N. CRAIG,
Federal Point, New Hanover County.

July 8th, 1853 44-3t*

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.

Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A lot of Gent.'s Linen, Pruncella and Patent Leather Gaiters. Also, an assortment of Gent.'s Calf Pump Boots. JONES & GARDNER.

July 2. 1853 Her. and Com. copy.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, a Weekly Newspaper, published in the City of Raleigh, N. C., has near FIVE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS—circulates in every county, and visits regularly nearly every Post Office in the State, offers to Merchants and Traders generally, the very best medium for laying their Business Notices before the people of the State. Address A. M. Gorman, Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C. [July 5, 1853.—257-1t—44-1t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1853.

James B. Pigford and wife, vs. Wm. H. Smith, wife and others. } Petition to sell lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Samuel Torrans and wife, Sarah Jane, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, to answer or demur to complainant's Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master of said Court, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1853.

Teste: P. HURPHY, C. M. E.

July 8th, 1853 44-6w

MANY LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale at Auction on Thursday the 28 day of July, 1853, about thirty valuable Lots on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, opposite the Depot at Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C. A credit of six months wil be given, and notes with good security will be required. A deduction of four per cent, will be made for cash. AUGUSTUS SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C., July 4, 1853. 44 3t

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH?

A MEDICINE must have merit, and great merit too, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of puffing can galvanize a worthless article so as to keep it alive as a *good medicine*, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. *A living witness*, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men of our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Empress of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of the Doctors of Europe and America had failed.

In fact, the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find the same success attends its use.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is purely vegetable, and warranted free from all mineral substances. This Tincture, by its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and the nervous system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, Scrofula, King's Evil, Worms, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Fits, Nervous Affections generally, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaints, with all diseases arising from impure blood. As a remedy for the various derangements of the Female System, it seems to have no superior.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM HAS, IN DOCTOR HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, A CURE for its numerous and complicated derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host of LIVING WITNESSES.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DEBILITY.

[*Extract from James Harris, Esq's. Letter, Alexandria, Va.*]

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with inability, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE."

RHEUMATISM, 38 YEARS.—Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention, and tried many medicines, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for 5 years, great weakness, &c.; had, in all, five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

☞Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and 204 Broadway, New York. Call and get a Pamphlet gratis; sold by C. & D. DuPre, Wilmington, N. C., and by Druggists generally. 44—

BEESWAX.—Was wanted, for which the highest cash prices are paid by W. C. HOWARD.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NEGRO GIRL, about 18 years old. A fair price will be given. Apply at this Office, or to CROMLY & ——, at the New Journal Office.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BACON.			
Hams	11	@	12
Shoulders	10	@	10½
Sides	10½	@	11
BAGGING.			
Kentucky	12½	@	13
Gunny	20	@	22
BALE ROPE.			
Manilla	12½	@	13
BEESWAX.			
₽ lb.	25	@	27
BRICKS.			
₽ M.	7 00	@	8 00
CANDLES.			
₽ lb.			
Tallow	12½	@	16
Adamantine	22½	@	37½
Sperm	45	@	50
COFFEE, ₽ lb.			
Java	13½	@	14
Laguayra	11	@	12
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	10	@	10½
St. Domingo	9½	@	10½
COTTON, ₽ lb	9½	@	9½
CORN MEAL.			
₽ bush	00	@	00
DOMESTICS.			
Sheeting, ₽ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ₽ lb	16	@	17
EGGS, ₽ doz	16	@	18
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	0 00	@	2 15
FEATHERS, ₽ lb	42	@	45
FISH, ₽ bbl.,			
Mullets	none	@	0 00
Mackerel, No. 1		@	0 00
do. No. 2		@	0 00
do. No. 3		@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	10 00	@	11 00
Herrings, East.		@	0 00
do. N. C. cut,		@	8 00
do. Smoked, ₽ box.		@	00
Dry Cod, ₽ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ₽ bbl.,			
Canal	5 75	@	7 50
Baltimore	0 00	@	6 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	0 00
GRAIN, ₽ bush.			
Corn	00	@	00
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans		@	0 00
Pease, Cow	00	@	85
Rice, rough	00	@	0 00
do., clean, ₽ lb	4	@	4½
HAY, ₽ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	0 00
Northern	1 12½	@	1 15
IRON, ₽ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ₽ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ₽ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	00	@	32
Gin	30	@	35
Brandy	00	@	35
do. Apple	37½	@	1 00
LUMBER, ₽ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	21	@	22
NAILS, ₽ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, ₽ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
Virgin dip	0 00	@	2 30
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 20
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar	0 00	@	2 25
Pitch	0 00	@	1 90
Rosin, No. 1	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp.; ₽ gallon	37	@	38
Varnish, ₽ gal.	20	@	22
OILS, ₽ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Linseed, raw	70	@	75
do. boiled	00	@	85
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES.			
Sweet, ₽ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do	80	@	0 90
do. ₽ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS. ₽ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	12	@	12½
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	00	@	10
Hog round	10	@	11
Western Bacon, Middlings	8½	@	9
Shoulders	7	@	7½
N. C. Lard	12

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 4, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

For Congress,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

The Fourth of July.

Monday next being the Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, of course no paper will be issued from this Office, as Editors, Printers, and Devils all alike desire to show their Independence for one day at least in the year, during which they have souls above copy, types, or proofs, cast care to the dogs, who are much annoyed by fleas, and feel as good as the best.

Of the celebration here, we need say nothing beyond what is announced in the programme. Neither do we feel like becoming eleoquent or patriotic upon the original and unexhausted topic of the fourth of July. The orators of the day here and elsewhere, will do the subject full justice, much fuller than we could if we tried. We need only remark that, perhaps, upon the whole, the sun which will rise upon Monday next, will view as high a picture of genuine, solid progress and prosperity as any presented by the past history of this or any other country. Indeed, we question if Independence day has ever been ushered in under more favorable auspices. Prudence and an adherence to first principles will alone be wanting to secure a continuance of the blessings with which we are now crowned.

For some reason, perhaps the exposure to the sun, a number of people are apt to feel far less comfortable on the 5th than on the 3d or 4th. We would suggest that the heat and injurious effects of the sun are much increased when seen through the medium of a glass—especially if there be brandy in it. It may be, that thereby the Caloric is brought to focus. At any rate, we would advise abstinence from the first, but certainly after the fifth—toddy.

The exact degree of temperature at which the human frame becomes reduced to a perfectly fluid state, we have never yet been able to ascertain—We *have* heard of middle-aged, fat gentlemen disappearing from under their hats and leaving but a bundle of clothes and a grease-spot to mark the place of their disappearance; but these stories we look upon as apochryphal, as will be evident to any body who happens to owe a small bill to a fat man. Who ever heard of him disappearing? No, not a bit of it.

But although this too, too solid flesh may not melt and resolve itself into a dewbill, there can be no question but that it waxes almost semi-fluid, and oozes out through all the pores, drops off the end of the nose, diligently employs itself in taking the starch out of shirt-collars, and larding the lean earth, (how in the world does friend Loring stand it.) With the thermometer at 93 in the shade and boiling in the sun, who in the world would expect to find anything rich in the papers, who would expect the editor of the Journal or the editor of any other paper to spread himself for the amusement of the public—the public be blessed for us until after the 4th. Politics be hanged, and mankind in general take care of themselves. We release them from our sage guardianship. We are off duty. All the world and the rest of mankind can take a frolic. School is dismissed until Tuesday.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

The Wilmington Light Infantry.

This new and very handsome volunteer Company, under the command of Capt. EDWARD CANTWELL, made its first turn-out last Thursday afternoon, mustering we should think, a little over forty bayonets. The uniform, which is of the United States regulation cut, is exceedingly neat and tasteful, being green, trimmed with orange, and remarkably well got up—the pantaloons white. The evolutions of the company in marching, and in drilling, evinced great progress and showed care and attention on the part both of the officers and men. This fine Company forms a valuable accession to the volunteer soldiery of the State, and with their brothers in arms, the German Volunteers, effectually redeem our town from the reproach under which it had labored from the want of any such military organization. The Light Infantry is composed chiefly, if not, indeed, wholly of the young men of the place, with which it promises to grow and increase in usefulness and prosperity. We wish it the highest success.

THE PICTORIALS.—Mr. Whitaker has just laid on our table Gleason's and Barnum's pictorial papers for last week. Both are very fair numbers, Barnum's unusually so. The Gavazzi Riots, the Illustrations of the Bonaparte Family, and the views of Memphis, Tennessee, and Jerusalem are all exceedingly spirited. Gleason's is seasonable, having illustrations appropriate to the 4th; 6¼ cents. For sale by Whitaker, Market Street.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

The British Mail steamship *Africa*, Captain William Harrison, has arrived at New York with 94 passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 18th of June.

The U. S Mail steamship Franklin, Capt. Wootton, arrived off Cowes on the 15th, and the British Mail steamship Europa, Capt. N. Shannon, at Liverpool on the 18th of June.

The Turkish Question still occupies public attention. The accounts, however, are extremely conflicting.—The final *ultimatum* of the Emperor of Russia, insisting on compliance with the demand of Prince Menschikoff, was received at Constantinople on the 9th of June. It will, it is said, be certainly refused. It is believed that the report, relative to the mediation of Austria in the matter, is false, although the latest advices by telegraph state that Russia had accepted it. A far as it is at present known, the British Government has taken no decided step. The English Fleet, however, joined the French Fleet, in Besica Bay on the 8th of June. The Russian Fleet has moved from Sebastopool to the Circassian Coast, and the Russian Land Forces seem determined to occupy, if they have not already done so, the Danubian provinces, which movement France declares she will regard as a violation of the Treaty.

AUSTRIA.—Marshal RADETZKY has been authorized to settle the difficulty between Austria and Switzerland.

ITALY.—There is considerable excitement in Milan, another insurrection being anticipated. It is rumored however, that Louis Napoleon has warned the Italian refugees not to attempt such a thing at present.

Greece has refused the request of the United States to reverse the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Dr. King.

CHINA.—The rumored capture of Nankin by the rebels has been confirmed, Chang Choo and Shangai are deserted.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamer Georgia arrived here this morning from Chagres. She brings the California mails and $2,141,785 in gold on freight, besides a considerable amount in the hands of passengers. Her news is no later than that heretofore received.

The Georgia touched off Havana on the morning of the 24th inst., and was placed in quarantine, none of her passengers being allowed to go on shore; though there was no sickness aboard.

They had a calf at Chicago, a few days since, possessed of such financial hankering, that it swallowed a pocket-book containing $600 in bank notes.—This greedy customer was soon after killed, and upon opening his stomach the bills were found partly digested, but $450 were recovered.

Letter from Hon. Asa Biggs.

We find in the last Democratic Pioneer, published at Elisabeth City, an able letter from this tried and true Democrat and eminently reliable gentleman, in reference to a recent address, purporting to be signed by certain Democrats of Pasquotank county, bringing him out as candidate for Congress in the First District in opposition to Dr. Shaw, the regular nominee. As might have been expected from Col. Biggs, he refuses to be a party to any such movement, and bears down pretty hard upon some of the reasons for disorganization, given by the signers of the "address" in question. It seems they have a "clique" over there, and make as much fuss about it as we do here. Speaking of office and office-seeking Mr. Biggs says:

Considered in the general it comes in quite a questionable shape for a "Democratic Address," but let us see the particulars. I gather from the "Address" that the dissatisfaction to Dr. Shaw is, that there is "reason to believe there is a "clique" in this vicinity and that he is connected with it and has exerted his influence to secure the appointments of those to whom the body of his party is bitterly and irreconcileably opposed;" and this the address says "warrants a repudiation of the candidate." They say they differ with Col. Outlaw politically, and therefore cannot support him From the editorial (which I suppose was intended to keep company with the address) I learn that you have been appointed Collector at Elizabeth City and other persons are *expected* to be appointed to other offices, and this is *the* cause and the only cause of the independent movement. Is the patronage of your office so great and do you dispense it to such odious favorites as to produce such a "stir"? It may be however that the expectants for the other offices named are the obnoxious ones and you may be permitted at least to divide the responsibility with them. But, again, it is a little singular that a "fuss" should be made before the officers are appointed "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip." But seriously has it come to this, that with a Democratic President and Cabinet who command and are entitled to the confidence of the country a few disappointed aspirants for office and their particular friends shall start an independent democratic opposition because their personal wishes were not consulted in the distribution of the offices? Can disorganization run more riot? I know nothing of the "clique" and the manœuvres about Elizabeth City. I conclude, however, that the little offices about your town ought not to produce a very great sensation in the first Congressional District of North Carolina. The only person named in the address or editorial as certainly *yet* disappointed is my old friend Capt. James C. Scott, a tried and true Democrat when I last saw him, and still, strange to say, *he* does not sign the address, and I therefore conclude is opposed to this separate organization. I deeply regret the necessity which compels me to write this letter, but I have no alternative. And now to Keeling Whitehurst, Esq., and others I desire to say that if you vote for me, you must do it not only without my consent but *in express opposition to my wishes*. I appreciate highly your good opinion; you have however, bestowed entirely too much praise upon me; I am by no means indifferent to the approbations of my fellow-citizens.—You desire to elect me, you say, because I am connected with no "faction" and will be 'an able exponent of our (your) sentiments." Now I beg you to reflect in what a position you place me and yourselves. If you have had "a free interchange of opinion." I must say you have acted without much deliberation. I had thought a canididate for Congress (his honesty and capacity being admitted) ought to be electeted upon his opinions in relation to the foreign and domestic policy in the administration of the government. And is the "spoils" principle to control all others? and am I to be the independent candidate who is to see that these spoils are properly distributed? I hope I may be saved from this humiliating position and from being the "expondent of such sentiments."

Speaking of the issue in regard to the public lands, Mr. Biggs says:

Again we hear those who repudiate a division of the *proceeds* of the sales of the public lands advocate a division of the *land* among the States, and a distinction is attempted which to my conception *in principle* is the difference betwixt "twedledum and twedledee." Another corrupting appeal to our fears and averice! We want improvements and schools in North Carolina. Give us the lands say they, and we will have them *without taxes*. Objectionable as a distribution of the proceeds is, I must insist Bennett's Land Bill is much more so. All the objections to the former scheme with additional ones apply to the latter. In what a relative situation do you thereby place the States? You create a source of bickering and bitterness, of competition and controversy which destroys those fraternal feelings that should characterize the members of this confederacy. You complain that the land will be squandered among the new States. What will prevent the new States after your division, from acquiring the land by exorbitant taxation in the most offensive manner! And yet *professed State rights Democrats* in North Carolina are advocating this odious division and distribution to secure Whig support. Are they calculating to follow in the footsteps of *some* of their *successful* illustrious predecessors?

Later from Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The ship Margaret Eliza, from Buenos Ayres, brings advices to the 12th May. The city was closely invested by land and water, and provisions were very high.

The U. S. ship Jamestown was in port. There was also several English and French steamers.

The Margaret brings government despatches, and also a copy of the treaty of Paraguay.

What right or reason has Mr. Craige to oppose the land distribution robbery of the Treasury? The Hon. Mr. ——— a leading Democrat and the Hon. Mr ——— a distinguished Congressman, and some Democratic member of the last Congress voted for, and were in favor of, the said robbery measure. So argue the land distribution papers and Mr. Osborne's special friends. Mr Craige is to desert his principles he has always held, in common with State rights republicans every where, and go over to the old Tariff and Bank doctrines of high Whiggery, because there have been found men in the Democratic ranks so mindful of *expediency*, for special reasons best known to themselves, and so unmindful of former principles, as to do this thing? Very satisfactory reasoning indeed! If such is the fact, and "pity 'tis'tis true" to some extent, so much the rather is it needful that those who are sound on this important doctrine should be vigilant and careful to see that only true men are sent to represent them. We want no expediency men—no new light Democrats; but every man who has principle to guide him always does want a better argument for any measure than simply because Mr. Anybody goes for it. Some men of the people have an obstinate way of thinking for themselves at times.

Salisbury Banner.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—Mr. Crockett says: "I have often heard it stated that several tribes of California Indians subsist upon clover during the spring months, but supposed, until recently, that this was only a figment of the imagination. It appears, however, to have some foundation in fact, if the following newspaper account of it is to be believed:

"SINGULAR NUTRIMENT OF THE 'DIGGER INDIANS.'—The Columbia Gazette says that there are two considerable Indian villages in that vicinity at the present time, and the Indians who looked as lean and gaunt as half-famished wolves during the last winter, now appear to be enjoying all the luxuries that an abundant supply of clover and an occasional supply of beef and bread can afford. The hills in the vicinity are verdant with nice, tender clover, which is devoured by these poor savages with as much gusto as an epicure would devour the most dainty dish. They gather the clover in baskets, and prepare it for use by heating large stones and placing a layer of clover, well moistened, between each layer of stones. It soon becomes ready for use, and each one of them will eat a supply of clover thus prepared that would almost satisfy a horse."

THE DROUGHT.—A drought of long continuance has prevailed over a large section of the country, south and west. In some places considerable apprehension prevailed of a failure of the crops; but in many places the effects of the "hot, bright sun," had been relieved by refreshing showers. In this region the oat crop is almost entirely cut off; but the wheat is superior in quality and somewhat abundant in quantity. The corn has suffered from the cold weather of the spring and the drought now, but may be made a good crop with seasonable rains in July and August. The root crops are neccessarily unpromising, and our gardens are suffering greatly.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Fatal Effects of the Late Excessive Heat.

Excessively hot weather ceases to be a matter of amusement when it is attended with the fatal consequences of the terrible heat of last Wednesday. The unprecedented list of deaths from this cause, which we published yesterday morning, is really appalling, and suggestive of serious inquiry and seasonable precautions against the possible recurrence of such facilities yet again during the present summer.

It will have been observed that the victims of the heat of Wednesday were almost entirely from that class of our people whose daily routine is hard labor in the full blaze of the sun, rendered doubly powerful by the reflection from the brick walls and pavements by which they were surrounded. And another suggestive fact is, that the sufferers in question, with here and there an exception, were from Ireland. The first precaution, therefore, we have to recommend, is to the employers of these out-door laborers, in view of still another such terribly hot visitation as this last. Let the out-door laborer have a respite of an additional hour or two, or even three hours in the hottest part of the day; and if it can be allowed on no other terms, it were better to make up the deficiency in the evening or in the morning, for we presume that labor is pretty generally regulated in this city by the ten hour system.—By going to work an hour or two earlier, and by holding on in the afternoon an hour or two later, two or three hours, judiciously, to laborers and employers, might be deducted from the heat of the day. At all events this rule might be applied to a considerable saving of life during these occasional paroxysms of dreadful heat, which seldom lasts longer than two or three days without creating the relieving elements of a thunder storm.

But the fact that nearly all the recent victims from *coup de soleil* were foreigners, and mostly from Ireland, should admonish their countrymen that the summer sun of America cannot be safely defied at all times, without acclimation. The mild-summer of Great Britain and Ireland is the mildness of spring compared with the last three days in New York—Not even the native of the heart of Germany can work with impunity for five or six hours in the sun, among bricks and mortar with the mercury above ninety degrees. Our immigrant laborers should remember this: and beware, of all things, when overheated, of drinking too much cold water. Whatever may be the virtues of the Maine Liquor Law, we undertake to say that to a man exhausted by his labor and the heat, a pint of iced water is more dangerous than the plain Croton qualified with a little brandy, notwithstanding that hard drinking is certain destruction. When a sense of exhaustion to the laborer in the sun is coming on, the best course is perhaps to knock off and rest till a reaction has taken place. Nor do we believe that a suspension of the incessant smoking, which is practised among our European born laborers, would be at all to their disadvantage. A man with a pipe in his mouth from morning till night, from one year's end to another, can hardly possess the same vigor and elasticity in his nervous system as the man who smokes not at all The volumes which have been written by men of science upon this subject confirm on the strongest proofs this view of the pernicious effects of inveterate smoking.

We throw out these hints for the benefit of all they may concern. Certain it is, that with proper precautions on the part of laborers and employers there would be few, if any, deaths from *coup de soleil*, even with the thermometer at ninety-five degrees in the shade, as it stood for some hours on Wednesday last—*N. Y. Herald.*

"May You Die Among Your Kindred."

Soon after the declaration of peace between the United States and Mexico, we were a passenger on a steamer from New Orleans to Cincinnati. The cabin of the boat was crowded with officers, and the deck with privates, who had served in the war.—They were the miserable remnant of a large body of brave men, who had devoted themselves to the service of their country. Their comrades slept in soldiers' graves in a foreign land. They had gone out to fight the battles of our nation, and laid their bones beneath the walls of Chepultepec and Perote, on the plains of Buena Vista, on the hillside of Cherubusco. It was 'the fortune of war,' and a grateful country should embalm their memories in its great heart of hearts!

Those who returned from the hard-fought battles of Mexico, who had passed through the perils of siege and storm, and the more terrible onslaught of a deathly climate, were scarcely more fortunate than they who won a soldier's bier, and left their bones to bleech on the blood stained plains. Disease had fastened its insidious talon upon them, and they were at the mercy of the destroyer.

Among the common soldiers, who were piled away like logs by the engine and boilers on the main deck of the steamer, there was scarcely one who bore not the seeds of disease and death in his frame. They were pale, emaciated—litterally appearing to have one foot in the grave. We conversed with one whose cheek-bones protruded through the skin; who was, without exaggeration, nothing but skin and bones. He assured us that his hip-bones, and those of other prominent parts of his body were bare. He had slept, on the passage from Vera Cruz, on the bare planks of the vessel. Probably he long ago went down to his grave. No better typification of the horrors of war could be found, than this man.

When the steamer had passed Memphis, the weather, which had been oppressively hot, suddenly changed. The change was heralded by a severe tornado, which tore up trees by the roots, and blowed the boat ashore. A cool, northerly wind sprung up, which produced a very marked effect upon the poor, sick soldiers. Many of them were suddenly and violently seized, after the boat entered the Ohio, with an alarming disease. The boiler-deck resounded with the groans of anguished sufferers, and the horrid cries of the delirious. That day, three of them died. The *vomito*, or yellow fever, which they had brought in their veins from the arid plains of Mexico, had done its work in sight of the native hills of the victims. Home was at hand, and they who had passed through the perils of war, famine and disease, died alone, even while the arms of affection were outstretching to enfold them.

It was sad—that sudden dashing down of the cup of joy! The loved ones at home, to whom the coming of the wanderers had been announced, were doomed to a cruel disappointment. Others died as the channel steamer wended her way through the green hills.

We buried them at midnight. The kind intention of the officers to convey their remains to Cincinnati, and give them the honors of a martial burial, were defeated by the rapid process of decomposition. The steamer was hauled up by the river side, and a shallow grave hollowed out, in which the bodies of the brave soldiers were placed. No prayer was said, no solemn dirge rose on midnight air for the repose of the departed.

'Not a drum was heard nor a funeral note.'

It was the saddest funeral we ever attended—sad, because the hand of affection had not laved the fevered brow of the dying men; sad, because in the midst of the land in whose cause they had died, no loved one had closed the eyes of the sinking sufferers. Home, with wife, children—all that renders home the sanctuary of the affections, was almost in sight of their longing eyes; but they closed them in death before they realized the joyous hour, whose anticipated joys had cheered their hearts through many a terrible struggle.

'May you die among your kindred.' Never till then could we realize the depth of meaning which these words convey. The pen of sentiment is powerless, the inspiration of the poet utterly inadequate to convey it. They who have groaned on the sick bed in a foreign land who have faced death on a camp-couch, who have met the menacing glance of the grim monster away from the 'loved ones at home,' alone can form an adequate conception of the idea.

'May you die among your kindred,'
When loving hearts are near,
Who will whisper hope and comfort,
And love shall cast out fear.

A strictly orthodox old gentleman in Massachusetts, returning home one Sunday afternoon from church, began to extol to his son the merits of the sermon. "I have heard, Frank," said he "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of Heaven." "Well, I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in, for you will never get another such a chance."

"Come sonny, get up," said an indulgent father to a hopeful son, the other morning. "Remember that the early bird catches the first worm." "What do I care for worms?" replied the hopeful, "mother must let me go a fishing."

ordinary [illegible] and two inches tall. Having [illegible] years of age, has slept for nearly five years, with only occasional and brief intervals of wakefulness. The name of this man, subject to so remarkable a suspension of the ordinary faculties of the race is Cornelius Broomer. He is the son of a farmer living in the town of Clarkson, in this county, in whose family only this single and singular instance of prolonged somnolency has ever occurred. The subject of this notice first fell into this long sleep on the 19th of June, 1848, and since that time has been awake at different periods, from a few hours to four months at a time. It is remarked that when he comes out of this catelepsy, he appears to have no knowledge of the lapse of time, or circumstances taking place while he sleeps The fit comes upon him instantly, without, so far as is known, any warning.—His eyes close, his jaws are set, his muscles contract, and his whole form is rigid, so that, if standing, he continues in that attitude, partly bent over, and it is not easy to pull him down. He has continued in this condition for months together, unable to speak or move.

Various experimens have been tried to restore him to consciousness, without effect. A seton has been inserted in the back of his neck without producing any apparent effect, and on one occasion cayenne pepper, moistened with spirits of turpentine, was put into his mouth and no visible emotion was caused by the caustic dose. Physicians have seen and wondered, theorized and experimented in vain. The man sleeps on, lives, eats, retains perfect health, with a pulse at 80, and without variation. When asleep, he may be placed upon his feet, and he will stand for days together, as he has been known to do for three days and nights in succession. In order to feed him, it is necessary to pry open his firmly set jaws, and in that manner but little food is introduced into his stomach. He is not, however, much emaciated, keeps his natural color, and appears entirely without disease, excepting that which produces his strange sleep. When he awakes, he comes out of his trance suddenly, his rigid muscles relax at once, he asks for meat or drink, and falls to voraciously. If asked why he sleeps so much, he appears to regard it as an imposition, just as any active man would receive an intimation that he was considered sluggish.

The last time he was awake was about five or six weeks since. He was left nearly alone at home; and on coming out of sleep he got up and went to the lake shore where his brothers were; going into a grocery he called for liquor, and asked the company to drink with him. A slight indication that he is not entirely unaware of what is transpiring about him was given recently, by his asking his father if he intended to allow him to be taken to New York. Several parties had been endeavoring to get permission to exhibit him, and he appears to have become aware of it by some means—perhaps by hearing conversation about him. This was the only instance of the kind, we believe. The fact that his eyelids are in a constant tremor, favors the idea of his semi-consciousness.

This man is now in charge of Dr. Gardner Davis, of Brockport, who intends to exhibit him to the public, so that a thing so wonderful may be seen by all the world. A brother of the remarkable somnambulist accompanies him—a healthy, strong man, six feet and two inches in height. Many of our physicians have visited the man at the place where he is lodged, Mr Damarest's Commercial Hotel, Front street. Efforts have been made to waken him recently, so that the faculty, who are deeply interested in the matter, may see him in his wakeful mood. It is a little singular that whiskey will have the desired effect, if it is possible to get enough down his throat. But he resists the introduction of the liquor, and it is very difficult to get it down in any quantity.

A Canine Sketch.

"Just then the door opened, and Mr. Rawley walked in, and close at his heels stalked Bitters—both seated themselves; the one on a chair, and the other on end directly in front of the surrogate.—Mr. Jagger looked at the dog with the solemn eye of a surrogate, and shook his head as only a surrogate can shake it.

"Are you one of the witnesses?" inquired he of the dog's master.

"I am, sir," replied Mr. Rawley. "I was subpœnaed to testify; and there's the document." As he spoke, he laid upon the table a paper which, from having been several days in that gentleman's pocket, had faded from white into a snuff color, and was particularly crumpled.

"What's that animal doing here?" demanded the surrogate.

"He hasn't had time to do anything," replied Mr. Rawley. "He comes when I come. He goes when I goes. He's a peeler."

"The animal must leave the court. Its contempt of court to bring him here," said Mr. Jagger, angrily. "Remove him instantly."

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had had a slight taste of the sessions; so that he was not as much struck with the surrogate as he otherwise might have been; and he replied:

"I make no opposition, sir; and shall not move a finger to perwent it. There's the animal; and any officer as pleases may remove him. I say nuffin' ag'in it. I knows what a contempt of court is; and that ain't one." And Mr. Rawley threw himself back amiably in his chair.

"Mr. Slagg!" said the surrogate to the man with a frizzled wig, "remove the dog."

Mr. Slagg laid down his pen, took up his spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to go out; to which Bitters replied by snapping at his fingers, as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Rawley was staring obstractedly out of the window. The dog looked up at him for instructions; and receiving none, supposed that snapping at a scrivener's fingers was perfectly correct, and resumed his pleasant expression towards that functionary, occasionally casting a lowering eye at the surrogate, as if deliberating whether to include him in his demonstrations of anger.

"Slagg, have you removed the dog?" said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his very nose, saw that he had not.

"No, sir. He resists the court," replied Mr. Slagg.

"Call Walker to assist you,' said Mr. Jagger, sternly.

Walker, a small man in drabs, had anticipated something of the sort, and had accidentally withdrawn as soon as he saw there was a prospect of difficulty, so that the whole court was set at defiance by the dog.

'Witness!' said Mr. Jagger.

'Sir,' exclaimed a thin man in the corner, who had been subpœnaed, to his own great terror, and who at that particular moment had an idea that he was the only witness in the world—starting to his feet, under the vague impression that he was to be sworn on the spot, and thoroughly convinced that testifying and committing perjury were only different names for the same thing.

'Not you—the man with the dog.'

Mr. Rawley looked the Court full in the face.

"'Will you oblige the court by removing that animal?' said Mr. Jagger mildly.

"'Certainly, sir,' said Mr. Rawley. 'Bitters, go home.' Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a glance at the man with a wig, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and having comforted himself by a violent onslaught upon a small dog belonging to the surrogate whom he encountered in the entry, was seen, from the window, walking up the street with the most profound gravity.—*The Attorney.*

Time has made some change in the appearance of the Niagara Falls within five years. The table-rock on the Canada side has nearly disappeared, and only a small vestige of the once celebrated projection now remains. On the American side, near to the Observatory, another piece of rock has been carried away, on which a portion of the bridge from Goat Island rested. This bridge once extended out some distance beyond the stone tower, but it now scarce projects beyond it.

ONE OF THE REASONERS.—"Now, I ax you, fellars, who's the best citizen, him that supports guvernment, or him as doesn't do it? Why, him as does, in course. We support guverment, ev'ry one as drinks supports guverment—that's if he lickers at a licens house. Ev'ry blessed drop of licker that he swollers that is taxed to pay them ar great officers, sich as Mayers, Corp'rations, Hy Cunstubles, Presidents, and Custom-house gentlemen. S'pose we was to quit drink—why, guverment must guv up; it couldn't help it nohow. That's the very reason I drinks for. I doesn't like grog—I mortally hates it if I followed my likins, I'd rather drink buttermilk, or ginger pop, or Dearpeare's gold-water. But I larnt the value of guverment when I was a little chap, and I'll support guverment as long as I've got a drop of licker in me, or a red cent in my pocket."

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 30—Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

1—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns fm Charleston, with 82 passengers.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston, with 78 passengers.

Steamer Spray, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

OUTSIDE BAR.—Br. Brig Amphitrite, Deswelgh, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

CLEARED.

June 30—Br. Brig Favorite, Stapledon, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,000 do. tar, 50 do. rosin.

July 1—Schr. E. S. Powell, Crary, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 2 bales sheeting, 7 do. yarn, 18 do. wool, 4 do. sheep skins, 307½ bush. pea nuts, 864 bbls. rosin, 426 do. spirits turpentine, 1,800 feet timber.

Schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

1—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 31 passengers.

1—Br. Brig Freedom, Horne, for Hull, Eng., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 716 bbls. rosin, 315 do. turpentine.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Preble, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 140,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Monterey, Somers, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with lumber.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—COTTON—The transactions in this article on Wednesday and Thursday reach only about 700 bales, at extremes ranging from 9½@11¼ cents ℔ lb.

Coffee—The transactions have been confined to small lots Rio, at prices ranging from 8¾@9¾c., as in quality. Molasses.—Sales of upwards of 200 hhds. and 43 tierces Cuba, at prices ranging from 17½@18½ cents, as in quality. New-Orleans is worth at wholesale 29@30c. ℔ gallon.

Rice—This article has been rather neglected this week, and prices have exhibited a languid and drooping appearance. The transactions have been at prices ranging from $3¼@3¾; the bulk of the sales were made at $3¼@3¾ ℔ cwt.

Corn—The receipts for some time back, have been very light, which has materially reduced the stock on sale. Sales at 68@71 cents ℔ bushel.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Three days previous—Naval Stores—The market for turpentine is firm, and the stock on hand is light, the receipts being moderate. Spirits turpentine continues very firm, and prices are rather higher, the receipts being unequal to the demand which is large, both for consumption and export. Common Rosin and Tar continue in good request, and steady in price. The sales are 2400 bbls. new North County Turpentine, supposed at $3 87½; 430 do. $4; 225 Wilmington, $3 75 ℔ 280 lb., 5500 Wilmington Common Rosin, at $1 50 for small, $1 54 @ $1 56 for large barrels, delivered, and $1 52½ afloat; 600 large North County, $1 45 delivered; 1400 Tar, $2 62½ @ $2 75 in yard; 600 White Rosin, $2,12½ @ $4,75 ℔ 280 lb., and 225 low grade, $1,75; and 600 Spirits Turpentine, at 45 cents cash, wholesale, and 46 @ 47, in small and retail lots.

RICE—We note sales of 400 tcs. at $3 18¾@4 56, cash—showing no change in prices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of James Dawson & Co., was dissolved on the tenth day of June, 1853, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said firm, are to be received by Andrew Maclean, or by John Dawson, who has purchased the entire interests of James Dawson, in the effects and credits of said firm; and all demands against said partnership, are to be presented to said Andrew Maclean, or John Dawson, for payment. JAMES DAWSON.
ANDREW MACLEAN.
Wilmington, N. C., June, 1853. 239-8t—41-4t

JOHN DAWSON, having purchased the entire interest of James Dawson, in the late firm of James Dawson & Co., the undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership in the name of JOHN DAWSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the general business of buying and selling GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDIZE, as heretofore conducted by said late firm. JOHN DAWSON.
June 10, 1853. ANDREW MACLEAN.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of James Dawson & Co. by notes, which are past due, or by open accounts running more than 12 months, are required to make immediate payment to one of the undersigned, as the absolute necessity of settling up the business of said late firm, makes it impossible to grant further indulgence.
JOHN DAWSON.
ANDREW MACLEAN.
June 10, 1853. 239-8t—41-4t

☞ Commercial and Herald copy 1m

INSPECTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLendon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-1s

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!

☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.

T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.

BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.

And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—

20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Pruss. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris "
5 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Tena De Sienna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17t61 Contractors and Builders

PALM LEAF HATS.—A few cases left can be bought at low prices. C. MYERS, Hatter.

BOYS' Caps and Belts for sale at the Emporium.
July 1. C. MYERS, Proprietor.

OTTER AND SEAL DRAB SOFT HATS.—Only a few left, for sale by C. MYERS, Proprietor.

A BEAUTIFUL HAT.—These pure white soft low crown hats are going fast. Call soon if you wish one.
C. MYERS, Proprietor.

TRAVELLERS AND SEAMEN. For sale at [illegible]

Schools.

WAYNE